

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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# Geo. K. Higbie & Co.



Ageratum (Blue)  
 Alyssum (White)  
 Salvia Splendens (Red)  
 are the border flowers  
 used beside the walk  
 in above picture.

COUNTESS  
 SPENCER

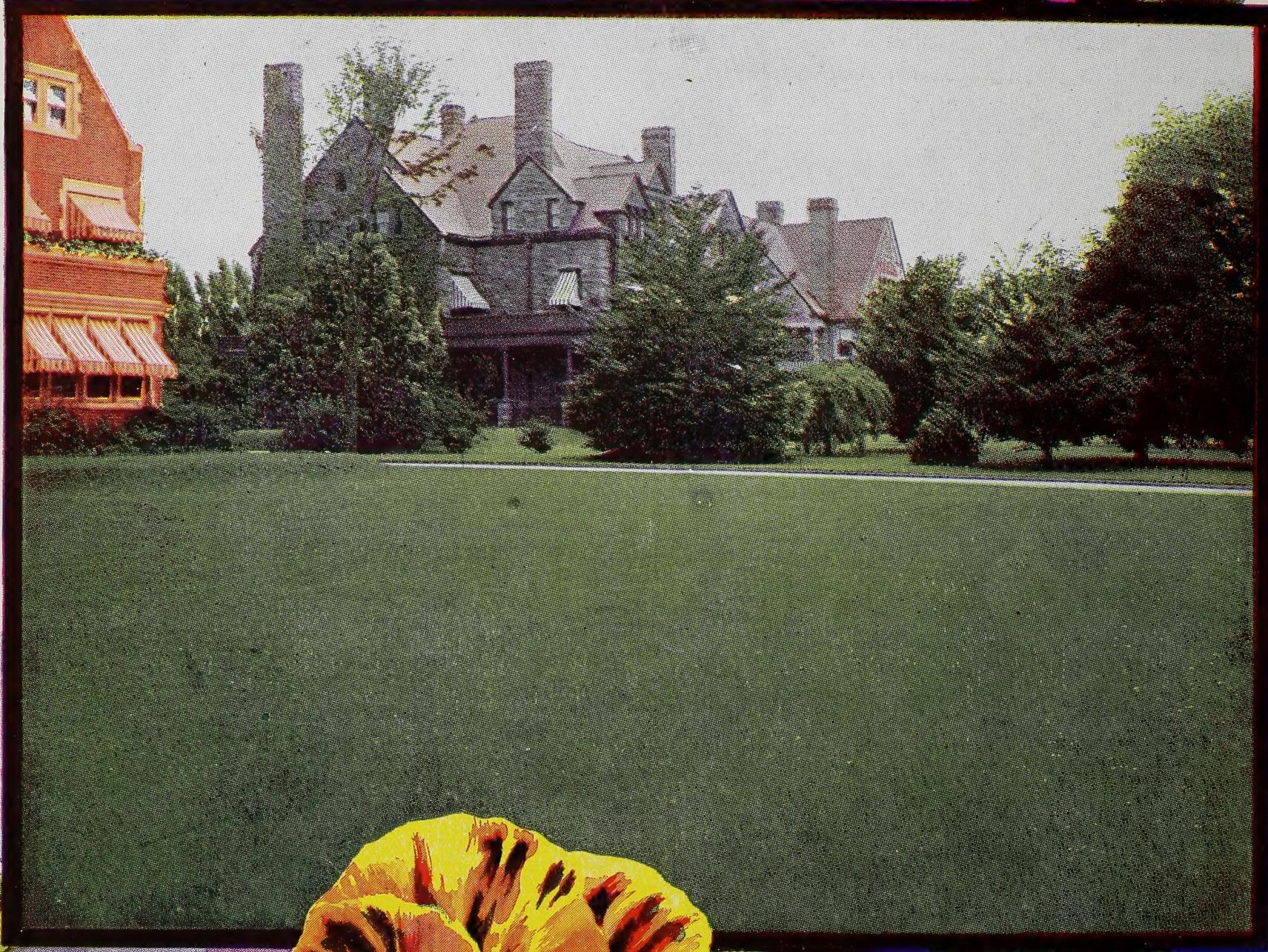
KING EDWARD  
 SPENCER

Garden Seed  
 Annual  
 1911

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

# VELVET LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

(SEE PAGE 55)



## TRIMARDEAU GIANT PANSIES

Our mixture produces all the  
most beautiful shades and  
extra large flowers.  
Packet 15c.

# Illustrated Catalogue of Garden Seeds



Awarded Gold Medal  
St. Louis Exposition

# 1911

## Geo. K. Higbie & Co.

### Seedsman

## Rochester, N. Y.

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# Higbie's Seeds are Good Seeds!



# Introduction



**B**EFORE offering any seed for sale to the public, it has always been our plan to select the very best varieties obtainable. We attribute our success and the enormous trade we have established to the care we have exercised in choosing and offering to our patrons nothing but the very first quality of seed and tested varieties of most merit.

The average garden seed catalogue will be found to contain hundreds of different varieties, or perhaps thousands, in the endeavor to furnish customers anything they may ask for, regardless of whether the customer is or is not able to make a good selection. The majority of people do not have the time or opportunity to keep posted on the best varieties, as there are constant improvements.

In making up our list of seeds, we have included the very best varieties of each class, instead of leaving it to customers to guess at their wants.

In our garden seed department, we consider ourselves fortunate in having the services of one who has made a life study of this branch and is thoroughly posted on all the improvements both in this country and Europe, making a trip each year to the old country entirely in the interests of this line.

## *Different Ways of Selling Garden Seeds.*

**One Way** of selling garden seeds is to send them out on consignment to grocery stores, etc., and take back each year all seed which has not been sold, thus keeping up a stock of old seed all the time and causing disappointment to customers.

**We send out no Seeds on Consignment** and consequently have no seeds returned to be carried over from season to season.

**Another Way** of selling garden seeds is to order them by mail from a seed catalogue. This necessitates the sending of the cash with the order and as no one wishes to be without the use of their money any longer than is necessary, they wait until about the time the seeds are wanted before sending in their order and the seedsman is liable to be sold out of some of the varieties most desired. The purchaser has not only the trouble, risk and expense of sending the money but has also to run the risk of the seeds being injured or lost in transit and usually has to pay the transportation on all orders above pints and pounds.

**By Our New Way** of selling garden seed, we ask no pay until the seeds are received about the proper time for planting and we assume all risk of loss and injury to money and seeds in transit and in addition

**We Pay all Transportation** Our agent takes the orders, sends them to us week by week, thus keeping us advised as to how we are as for stock, we hold the orders for each point until nearly planting time when we ship all orders for that point to our delivery agent who delivers and collects.

**This insures the Fresh-est and Best of Seed** and removes all risk from the purchaser as he pays no money until he gets the seed.

**Order Early** As we ask no money until the seeds are delivered at planting time, the customer may as well give his order early while stocks of all varieties are full as to wait till later when some are almost certain to be out. This method of selling also gives us more time for preparing the orders for shipment, and therefore reduces the chance of errors.

While we have a full staff of competent assistants and the very best of facilities for filling orders promptly, where thousands of orders are received daily, at the close of the season it is necessary to employ extra hands, who are of course more liable to make mistakes. We will appreciate it if customers will order early and all doing so can be assured that their orders will be put up by our regular experienced hands in advance of shipping time. If customers will consider a moment they will see the advantage of ordering early. Not a cent is to be paid until seeds are delivered in proper season for sowing.

**Separate Departments** Our Garden and Farm Seed departments are run entirely separate and the seeds shipped separately, as many varieties of garden seeds are required for early planting before we can ship our farm seeds which include potatoes.

We have separate order blanks for each. Take all orders for garden seeds on garden seed order blanks and all orders for farm seeds on farm seed order blanks. Where a customer orders both garden and farm seeds make out and send a separate order for each.

Do not waste your time and labor on inferior or questionable seeds, no matter how cheaply they are offered or how loudly praised. Get those you *know* are good. The best is always the cheapest. Reliable seeds cannot be afforded at half price.

**GUARANTEE.** Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc., For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.



# Photographs taken June 28th on our Irondequoit Trial Grounds

**T**HE name Iron-de-quoit is of Indian origin and means "Where the waters meet and die." The town

1

of Irondequoit is located where the waters of the Genesee River and Lake Ontario meet—hence the name. Our farm on which the accompanying photographs were taken is in the town of Irondequoit, three miles from Rochester, on the main thoroughfare leading to the Lake resorts. The soil is sandy loam, very early and admirably adapted to the growing of all garden vegetables.

While the weather during the past Spring, up to June 14th, was about the

2



coldest on record, and as the photographs were taken on June 28th, at which time this catalogue went to press, you will notice most of the tests made a very satisfactory showing.

**View 1.**—Tests of Sweet Peas, Radishes, Spinach and Celery, showing Farm Residence in background.

**View 2.**—Eight acres of New Varieties of Late Potatoes under trial.

**View 3.**—Trial of Carrots, Beets, and Early Turnips.

**View 4.**—Section of Lettuce, Tomatoes, and Asters.

**View 5.**—Tests of Early Seedling Potatoes.

**View 6.**—Varieties of Garden Peas under trial for earliness, quality and productiveness.

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## The Money Value

to our customers, in the proper testing of varieties to prove their actual worth, is very considerable. Our best efforts are put forth in selecting such varieties as we feel sure will give the most satisfactory results. We want our customers to feel that when we offer them anything it is because we know we are giving them good value. We prefer to confine ourselves to the standard tested varieties of exceptional merit,

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rather than add scores of sorts which so many times would be a disappointment.

### Greatest in the World

As a center for the distribution of choice seeds Rochester stands first of any place in the world. Our location here is therefore a decided advantage for we naturally have the opportunity to know of all improvements and to learn of anything likely to be of benefit to our patrons.

Although Irondequoit is the smallest town in Monroe County it is the garden

5

spot not for Rochester only but for many other localities as well. The shipments of Celery in full car loads alone amounts to over \$120,000.00 every year. This does not represent anything like the total value of this crop, as immense quantities are shipped by express and consumed in our city and near by places. The Golden Self Blanching is the celery chiefly grown in this locality and in all of the large Eastern Cities Irondequoit Celery is the maximum of quality.

6

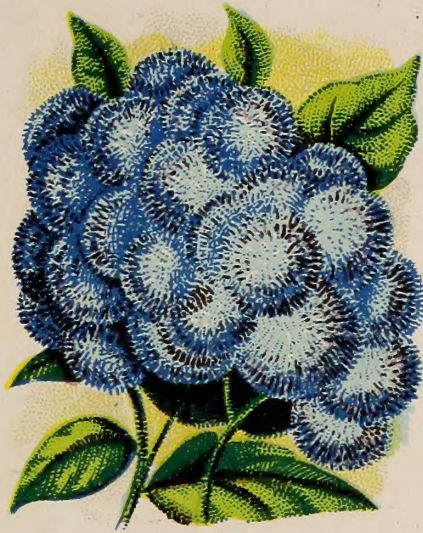


SOME OF THE FLOWERS WE HANDLE.

ALYSSUM



AGERATUM



BALSAM



CALLIOPSIS



CANDYTUFT



CANNA



CANTERBURY BELL



CHRYSANTHEMUM



COBOEA



JUST A HINT TO ASSIST YOU.

**COSMOS**



**DAHLIA**



**FORGET-ME-NOT**



**FOUR O'CLOCKS**



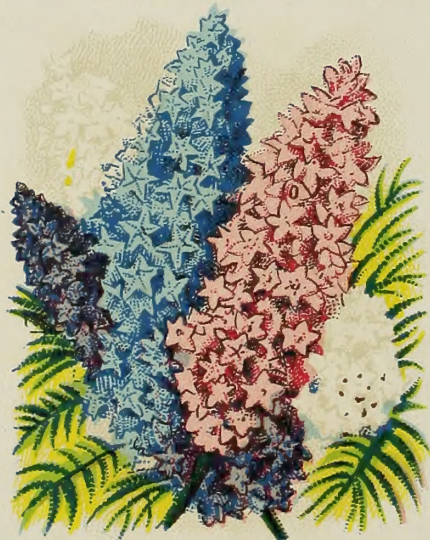
**GOURDS**



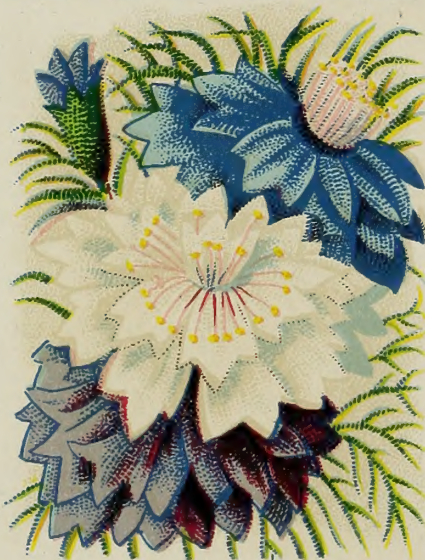
**HOLLYHOCK**



**LARKSPUR**



**LOVE IN A MIST**

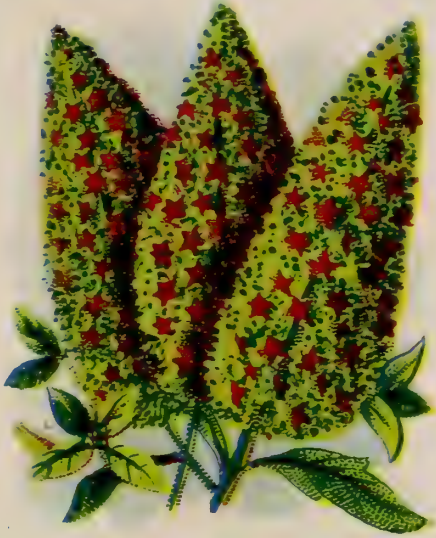


**MARIGOLD**

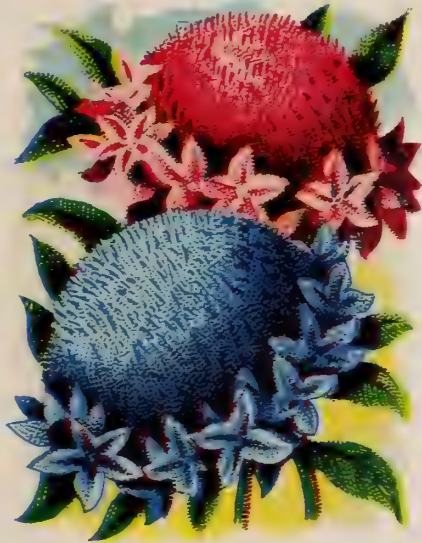


MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL.

MIGNONETTE



MOURNING BRIDE



MORNING GLORY



NASTURTIUM



PANSY



PETUNIA



PHLOX



POPPY



PORTULACA



"50 CENTS WORTH OF YOUR FLOWER SEEDS TRANSFORMED MY HOME."

**RICINUS**

OR CASTOR BEAN



**SALPIGLOSSIS**



**SCHIZANTHUS**



**SNAPDRAGON**

OR ANTIRRHINUM



**STOCK**



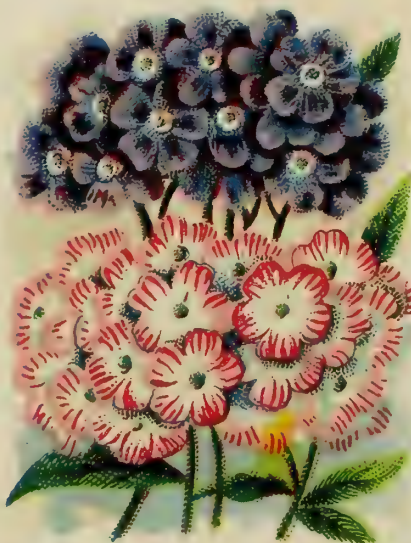
**SWEET PEAS**



**SWEET WILLIAM**



**VERBENA**



**ZINNIAS**



# SUPPLEMENT

The varieties here illustrated and described are of exceptional merit. After careful tests we recommend them to our customers feeling sure that the results obtained will be most satisfactory. We protect our customers by thorough trials on our own grounds before offering any new variety. We do not offer novelties of doubtful quality but aim to give the greatest possible benefit to our patrons.

**GEO. K. HIGBIE & CO., Seedsmen, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

## Beans

### Burpee's Improved Bush Lima

The largest of all Lima Beans and unexcelled in quality. A distinct new type. Great improvement over all other Bush Lima Beans. Fully a week earlier than any other large lima. Grows to a height of 20 to 30 inches. Vines vigorous, with heavy foliage. Pods 4 to 6 inches long. Should be planted by every farmer and gardener.

Packet 15c. Half Pint 35c. Pint 60c.

### Fordhook Bush Lima

An improved dwarf Lima of the Kumerle type. The plant is vigorous and erect growing, bearing well above the ground. The pods are produced in large clusters, each containing three to five large beans of exceedingly fine quality. Much more productive than Kumerle and matures earlier. We consider this a decided acquisition to the dwarf Limas, possibly the best of the class.

Packet 15c. Pint 40c. Quart 75c.

## Lettuce

### Romaine or Cos

Is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose, sugar loaf-shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender and of delicate flavor.

### Early White Self-Folding (Seed White)

Leaves yellowish-white very crisp and tender; a self-blanching lettuce of superior flavor. Sold also as Trianon.

Packet 5c. Oz. 20c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c. Lb. \$2.00.

### Iceberg

This variety is remarkable for its solid heads with well blanched center leaves. The outer leaves are of upright growth and the strong white ribs curve inward forming a good protection for the head. Is equally good for early spring planting and grows successfully even in hottest weather.

Packet 5c. Oz. 20c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c. Lb. \$2.00.

## Radish

### Philadelphia White Box

An early, pure white radish, a little more flattened than Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted and a trifle later in maturing. While generally used for early out-door planting, its small top makes it suitable for forcing. Flesh white, semi-transparent, crisp and tender.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 85c.

### Icicle

A handsome, long, pure white radish. Roots somewhat shorter with smaller tops than Long White Vienna and maturing a little earlier. One of the most desirable of the white, summer sorts.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.



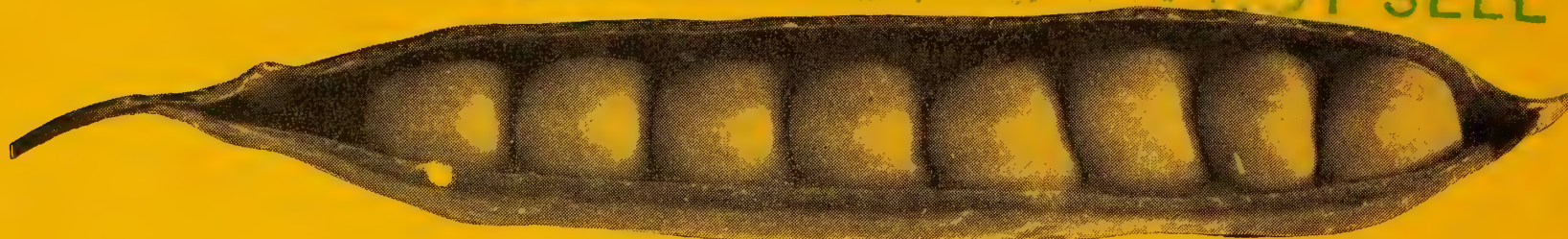
BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA



FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

**REMEMBER** we pay all transportation charges. Other houses require you to add 15c per quart for these charges.

CROP FAILURE DO NOT SELL



PRINCE EDWARD PEA

## PRINCE EDWARD PEA

### The Largest Podded Pea ever Produced

As the name implies the Prince Edward Pea is of English origin. At the leading Agricultural shows it has always taken first prize. There is a constantly increasing demand for large podded peas on account of the saving of time in picking. This variety produces pods seven inches long and upwards, containing 8 to 13 dark green peas of finest quality. Vines grow exceedingly thrifty and free from blight or mildew, 5 to 6 feet in length and enormously productive. The most luscious flavor of these peas combined with the tremendous size of pod is sure to make them as popular in this country as they now are in England.

Packet 15c. Pint 40c. Quart 75c.

## Cucumber

### Boston Pickling or Extra Early Green Prolific

A distinct and very productive variety extensively grown for pickles. The fruits are of medium size, very smooth, symmetrical and bright green.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25.

### Chicago, or Westerfield Pickling

Very popular with market

gardeners. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines; color deep green. It is an extremely prolific variety and is one of the best for those who want crisp, coarsely spined pickles.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25.

## Carrot Chantenay

A great favorite with our shippers. Our seed is from specially selected stock of this variety. Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender.

Although a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. Undoubtedly is one of the best in quality for the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c, Lb. \$1.00.

BOSTON PICKLING

# Standard Varieties Sweet Peas

Our stocks are absolutely unsurpassed in selection, purity and vitality.

**INVINCIBLE MIXTURE.** All named varieties from superior selected strains from flowers of delicate colors, ranging from pearly white to the richest reds and purple. The Invincible leads, because it is a result of selecting, year after year, seeds from the choicest flowers. The mixture cannot fail to give satisfaction. Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 60c.

**BLUSHING BRIDE.** Very popular. Pink and White. A strong grower and a free bloomer. None more handsome. Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

**COUNTESS OF CADOGAN.** Stems very long, each bearing three or four flowers, a little darker than Navy Blue. Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**DOROTHY ECKFORD.** Vine very robust and exceedingly floriferous. Flowers of extra large size, pure white, beautifully shell shaped; usually three on a stem. Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**EMILY HENDERSON.** An extra large flower, pure white, very hardy. Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

**FIREFLY.** Bright scarlet. Very attractive and a vigorous grower. Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

**GLADYS UNWIN.** Clear light bright pink with deeper shade at edge of standard; very large size, open form, with wavy edges. One of the best. Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c.

**KATHERINE TRACY.** The color is a soft but brilliant pink in wings and standard. Plants vigorous and give a profusion of flowers which continue large and fine until the close of the season.

Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**LADY GRISEL HAMILTON.** Flowers are hooded; extra large; a beautiful lavender color. Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**MISS WILLMOTT.** A fine semi-hooded type; standard orange pink; wings rose tinted with orange. Of very large size, long stems; plant very vigorous. Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**NORA UNWIN.** A pure white, very large, open form and wavy. One of the very choicest on our list. Packet 10c. Oz. 25c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c.

**PRIMROSE.** A beautiful blossom, pale primrose approaching yellow. Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

**SHAHZADA.** This has a very rich dark maroon standard and deep violet wings. One of the finest dark sorts.

Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

Geo. K. Higbie & Co.'s Catalog of Garden Seeds, Rochester, N. Y.

# Spencer Types or "Orchid Flowered" SWEET PEAS

The varieties we offer are the very choicest sorts obtainable.

This new type of Sweet Peas stands in a separate class and is entirely distinct from the ordinary varieties. The flowers are extra large and beautiful beyond description. Both standard and wings are beautifully waved and crumpled giving a striking appearance that is most pleasing.

## Asta Ohn Spencer

Best lavender of the true spencer type. Flowers very large and wavy. Edges fluted with large waved wings. Stems extremely long and hardy and each stem usually bearing four flowers. Color delicate lavender, tinted with mauve.

Packet 20c. Oz. \$1.25.

## Countess Spencer

Immense flowers with wavy petals. Color deep but delicate pink. Very large open form; long stems. A very desirable variety.

Packet 10c. Oz. 40c.

## Florence Morse Spencer

Delicate blush with pink margin. Flowers exceedingly large and wavy. Excellent for cutting on account of strong stems.

Packet 10c. Oz. 40c.

## Helen Lewis

One of the best. Very large open form, wavy edges; standard crimson orange, wings orange rose.

Packet 10c. Oz. 35c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00

## John Ingman

Rose carmine, showing veins of deeper shade; large size, open form with wavy edges.

Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40.

## King Edward Spencer

Flowers grow to enormous size, often 2 inches across. Color deep carmine scarlet or red. Stems grow from 12 to 14 inches long, usually bearing 3 to 4 blossoms each.

Packet 20c. Oz. \$1.25

## White Spencer

Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety. The best and largest of the white spencer type.

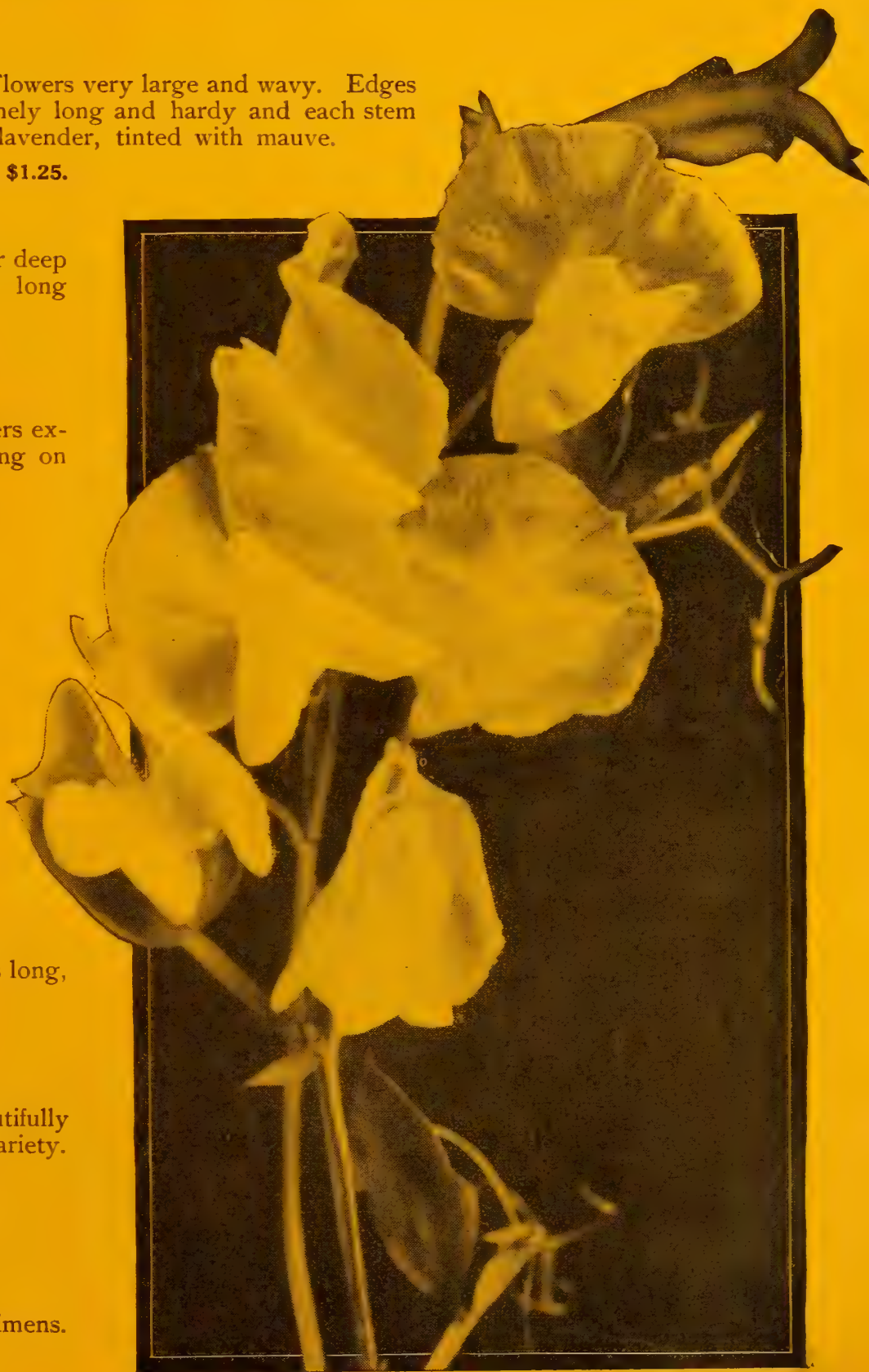
Packet 10c. Oz. 40c.

EXTRA CHOICE

## Spencer Mixture

Includes all of the best colors and largest specimens.

Packet 10c. Ounce 25c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c.



# The handsomest and most striking Aster ever produced

## Mikado Aster

By far the choicest long-petaled Asters ever produced. The Mikado Asters are immense and are born on stems two feet or more in length. They give a great profusion of flowers, graceful and exceedingly fluffy, resembling huge Chrysanthemums.

The cut here shown is from a photograph and gives a fairly good idea of the

### Exceeding Beauty

and gracefulness of this flower. So popular has the Pink Mikado become that it has been selected as the emblem of Rochester, and Rochester is known the country over as "The Flower City."

### Mikado White

Price  
Per Packet  
25c.

### Mikako Pink

Price  
Per Packet  
25c.

Or one packet each of White and Pink 40c.



# Should be grown in every garden

# How to Build and Manage Hot Beds

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold but supplies *bottom heat*. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

**Heating Material** The best heating material that is easily available is *fresh* horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

**Sash** Gardeners commonly use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and costs much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We would recommend that for home gardens, the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

**The Frame** This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

**The Soil** This should be *light, rich, friable*. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before, and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

**Making the Bed** This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to *make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture*. It is of the *utmost importance* that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees; but it soon subsides, and *when it recedes* to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hot-beds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

**Management of the Bed** The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by ex-

posure to the air and diminishing the supply of water or the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

**A Cold Frame** is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Broccoli, etc., and is also extremely useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hot-bed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high, and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South, and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed, and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached, and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames.

**Transplanting** In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot-bed harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a *few hours* before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just *after* rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely, and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

**Watering** The best time to water plants is between sunset and sunrise. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake as soon after watering as it can be done without making the soil muddy.

# Asparagus ~

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables and would be in universal use were it not for the mistaken idea that it is difficult to grow. In reality it can be produced very easily and cheaply. It does best in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden by following the directions given here. A bed 15x20 feet, requiring about 100 plants should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

**CULTURE** Pour hot, but not boiling, water on the seed and let it stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times, with fresh hot water. Then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep ploughing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or the spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, *all* the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. If well cultivated and manured the bed should give a full crop the following season and continue productive for eight or ten years.

## Columbian Mammoth White

This most distinct and valuable Asparagus was introduced in 1893. The immense shoots are clear white, and in favorable weather remain so until three or four inches above the surface. The crown or bud of the young stalk is constantly smaller than the part below it, thus further distinguishing the variety. All but a very few of the seedlings will produce clear white shoots, and the green ones can be readily distinguished and rejected when setting the permanent bed.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



## Conover's Colossal

A mammoth, green sort of the largest size and of good quality. One of the best known and most generally cultivated varieties.

Seed, Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 20c. Lb. 60c.

## Palmetto

A very productive variety, earlier than Conover's, having large dark green shoots of the very finest quality. A great favorite with growers owing to its earliness and unusual number of cuttings produced.

Seed, Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

# BEANS

## CULTURE

No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation than this. The soil best adapted to it is a light, rich, well drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine. Beans are extremely sensitive to both cold and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result from planting in drills from two to three feet apart, and leaving the plants two to six inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they require frequent shallow cultivation, but any cutting of the roots after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Remember that the cultivation of beans should be very shallow, and that it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

# Dwarf Black Wax

Continued experience has satisfied us of the great merit of this variety as the earliest wax podded bean. The enormous demand for it proves that it meets popular requirements and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. In all our many comparisons of this bean with other extra early sorts we have found it to be unexcelled in quality and the first to give a full picking of pods.

other extra early sorts we have found it to be unexcelled in quality and the first to give a full picking of pods.

## The Best Early Wax Bean for the Market Garden.

In growth and general appearance the plants are the same as the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, but are earlier and more productive. The pods are clear waxy white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. The dry bean is jet black, longer, more curved and flatter than the Prolific German Wax.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.60.



GOLDEN WAX BEAN.

## Golden Wax

The Best Golden Wax Bean in Cultivation. Unequalled by any other Bean of this Type.

The pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, green points, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality, used in either way.

Beans are medium sized, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish-red.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 50c; 4 Qts. \$1.75



DAVIS WAX

## Davis Wax

This is the most Hardy and Productive Bush, Wax-Podded Bean in Cultivation.

All of the pods are very long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing near the centre many clusters, some of which extend above the foliage. When young the pods are very brittle, crisp and tender. The dry beans are kidney shaped, clear white and excellent for baking.

One of the Best for Shipping as Snap Beans, and of the greatest value for either the market or the home garden. The length, perfect shape and fine color of the pods, and the clear white seed makes this

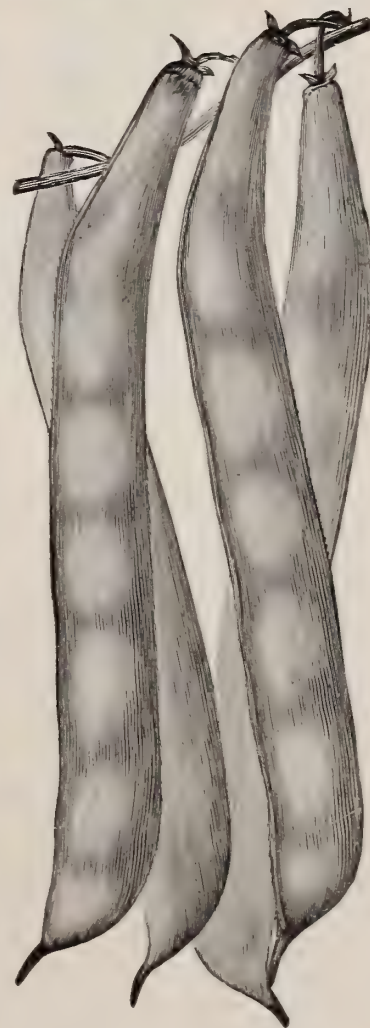
One of the Best for Canners.

It is just what they want, a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 45c; 4 Qts. \$1.60

## Extra Early Round Green Pod Red Valentine

For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green podded sorts, and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink marbled with red. We



EXTRA EARLY ROUND GREEN POD RED VALENTINE.

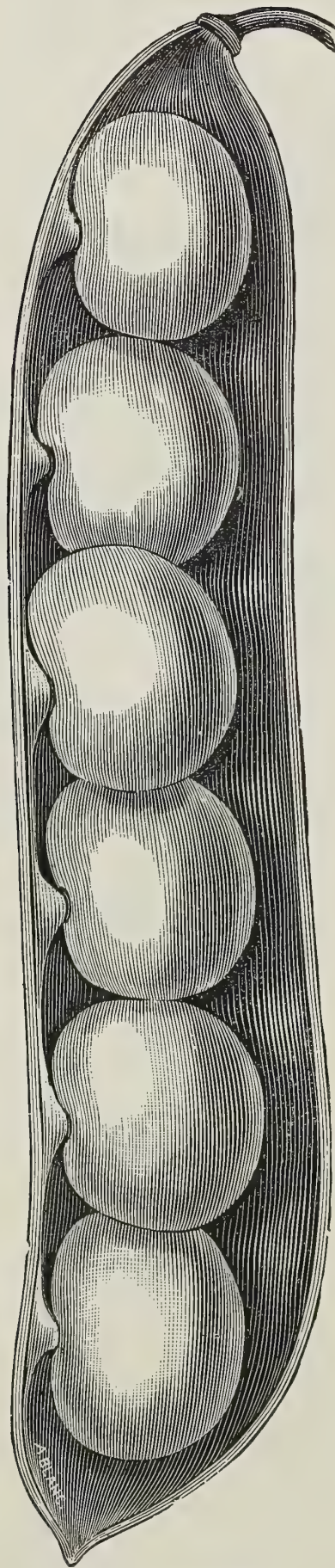
REMEMBER we pay all transportation charges. Other houses require you to add 15c per quart for these charges

know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer, in tenderness and high quality of pod. It is as early as the earliest. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully examined them all, both in trial, and in large fields, and have found none that we are willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines in a high degree all the good qualities of the sort. **Pkt. 10c. Pt. 25c. Qt. 40c. 4 Qts. \$1.25.**

## King of the Garden Lima

Vine very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size filled

with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner, and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. **Pkt. 10c. Pt. 30c. Qt. 50c.**



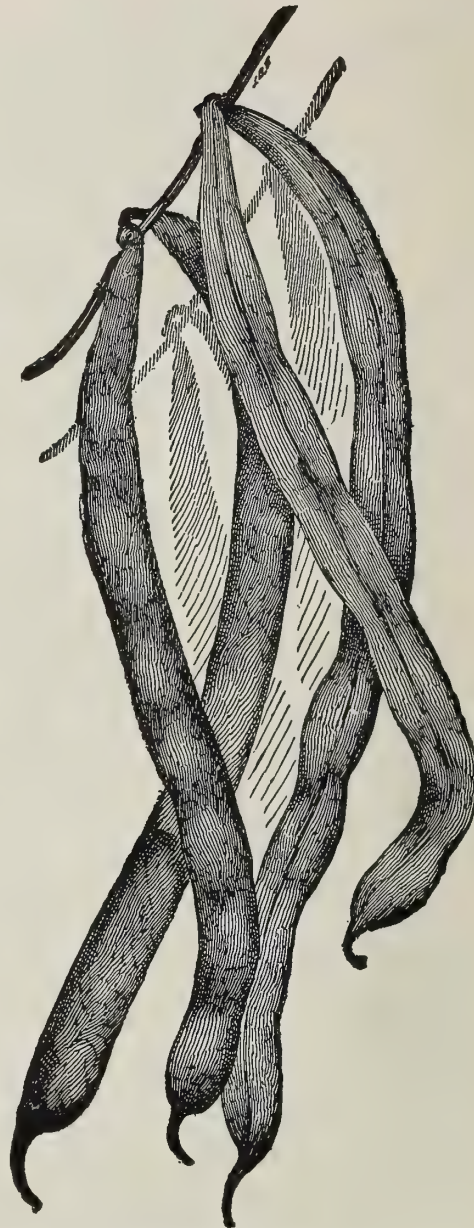
KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA

## Stringless Green Pod Beans

The development of this variety marks a decided improvement in string beans. The plant is large, very vigorous and matures a heavy yield. The pods are fully twice as large, more fleshy and quite as stringless as those of the Valentine and mature about the same time. The beans are oval and are chocolate brown. Do not fail to try it. **Pkt. 10c. Pt. 30c. Qt. 45c. 4 Qts. \$1.50.**

## Refugee, or Thousand to One

Vines large spreading, exceedingly hardy with small, smooth leaves and large lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature; of good quality as snaps; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple. **Pkt. 10c. Pt. 25c. Qt. 40c. 4 Qts. \$1.25.**



STRINGLESS GREEN POD

## ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX

A Splendid  
New  
Stringless  
Bean.



A new sort and very desirable variety, especially for the home garden. The vine is dwarf, spreading and very productive. The exceedingly beautiful pods are round, stringless, long, slightly curved, very white and wax-like, cylindrical and of the best quality. They are uniformly perfect, an ill-shaped one being rarely seen. Seed long, cylindrical, nearly white, with a little dark marking about the eye.

**Packet 10c. Pt. 30c. Qt. 45c. 4 Qts. \$1.60.**

**REMEMBER** we pay all transportation charges. Other houses require you to add 15c per quart for these charges

## Dwarf Large White Lima

or New Wonder

*A bush form of the true White Lima.*

Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 200 to 350 pods.

The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima and contains from three to five very large, flat beans the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality fully equalling in this respect the Large White Lima. Any one who has tried this variety will wish to plant it again.

Packet 10c;  
Pt. 35c; Qt. 55c.



## Hodson Wax

A new and distinct wax podded bean, wonderfully productive; sturdy grower and so far entirely free from blight or rust. Pods closely resemble those of the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but average a better length, being about 7 inches long, are clear light-yellow and very attractive. One of the very best for home use or for the market gardener.

Packet 10c; Pt. 30c. Qt. 45c. 4 Qts. \$1.60.

# POLE BEANS

## Golden Carmine

A valuable New Pole Bean combining great beauty with usefulness. The illustration here shown is the exact size of pods. This variety is a very strong grower, bearing an immense number of large, fleshy, golden pods, which as they become older are brightly marked with deep red and carmine stripes, very attractive. The beans are delicious when green during the summer, for shell beans or dried for the winter.

Packet 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 60c.

## Kentucky Wonder

This splendid variety, introduced in 1885, has since been offered as Seek-No-Further, and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of Old Homestead. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Seed long, oval, dun-colored. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as Southern prolific, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later and has shorter pods.

Packet 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 55c.

## Early Golden Cluster Wax

A well known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaves large, light green, crimped; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. Pods broad, thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, of the very best quality, and stay in condition for use a long time. Seed flattened, oval, dull white in color.

Packet 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 55c.

**BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA**  
**NEW FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA**

} See Supplement



EXACT SIZE GOLDEN CARMINE

# BEET CULTURE—

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three

inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, and the beets may be kept by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, or sandy soil, to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One to two single packets will give a good supply for a large family. It is best to sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed.

## Crimson Globe

This is an extremely handsome second-early or main crop beet, with richly colored flesh. The beets average three inches in diameter; skin smooth and form regular. The flesh is deep purplish crimson, and is *remarkably sweet and tender*. The foliage is small, of a rich bronze purple.

Packet, 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c; Lb. 90c.

## Detroit Dark Red Turnip

This variety is the best deep red turnip beet, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small top, early maturing and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular with every one who plants it. Top small, upright-growing; leaf stem and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood-red; flesh deep vermillion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet and remaining so for a long time.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c; Lb. 90c.



A rich and most desirable variety of Beet in every respect

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET

## Edmand's Early Blood Turnip

Tops low, small, spreading; leaf stalks and ribs dark red; blade of leaf bright green, having markedly wavy edge; roots dark red, interior color purplish red, zoned with a lighter shade; crisp, tender, sweet and an excellent keeper.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

## Half-Long Blood

This is an entirely distinct and by far the best for winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long, as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is a rich dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground and retains its good quality longer than the other sorts. We consider this the most valuable variety for winter and spring use.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c; Lb. \$1.00.



## Swiss Chard

Known also as Sea Kale or Spinach Beet.

This variety is not grown for the roots like other beets. The leaves are excellent for greens while the stalks when small are used the same as asparagus.

Packet 5c;  
Oz. 10c;  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 20c;  
Lb. 70c.

## Early Eclipse

A very early maturing beet especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Root nearly globular, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.

## Crosby's Egyptian

The stock we offer is of a distinct vermillion color which is very attractive not only in the beets as pulled, but after they have been cooked. They are also more spherical than the Extra Early Egyptian and we think of better quality. One of the best for early planting out of doors. It becomes fit for use sooner than any other variety.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.

## SUGAR BEET

Sugar beets are desirable not only for manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. They are deservedly popular both on the farm and in the small garden. No one that raises beets of any kind should fail to plant at least a trial bed.

## French White

Very rich. A variety with large long roots yielding from fourteen to twenty tons per acre, and often containing as much as eighteen per cent of sugar. The roots are below the surface. The green leaves are upright in growth. The hardiest and easiest grown.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 15c. Lb. 35c.

## Giant Feeding Sugar or Half Sugar Mangel

By the same system of careful selection and breeding which has accomplished so much with the Sugar Beet, there has been established in the Giant Feeding Sugar a strain of beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value. The roots for feeding purposes are really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of sugar beet and the yield under equally favorable conditions is more than double. The roots are light bronze green, grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored easily and at less expense than any other root crop.

Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 15c. Lb. 40c. 5 Lbs. \$1.75



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL

## MANGEL WURZEL BEET

Specimens of the Improved Long Red Mangel have been grown which weighed upwards of 50 pounds each. Has produced the largest yields of any Mangel.

**Improved Mammoth Long Red** An improvement on the old variety. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed, proportionally thicker, and are deeper colored than the common sort and with smaller tops. We know our stock of this variety will produce the largest and finest roots which can be grown and that it is vastly superior to many strains of the same sort offered under other names.

Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 15c. Lb. 40c.

## Golden Tankard

Tops comparatively small; with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. A great improvement and worthy of use on every farm.

Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 15c. Lb. 40c.

## BROCCOLI

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of Broccoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower, the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. The culture is the same in all essential particulars as that given for cauliflower.

Broccoli is grown most successfully where the season is long, cool and rather moist. One of the most valuable features is that it withstands greater extremes of temperature than cauliflower.

### Early Large White French

The best variety. Heads white, very compact and hard, continuing firm for a long time. A hardy, vigorous, easily grown sort.

Packet 5c. Oz. 40c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.25. Lb. \$4.00.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

## Brussels Sprouts

### Improved Half Dwarf

The plants which are very hardy grow two or three feet high and produce from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. The leaves should be broken down in the Fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale. We offer a carefully grown strain, very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 50c.

## CABBAGE

**CULTURE**—The requisites for complete success are: *First*, good seed; this plant is largely dependent upon the best seed for its success; no satisfactory result can be obtained from poor stock. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam, is suitable. It

should be highly manured and worked deep. Early varieties should be started in hot beds. Late autumn and winter varieties may be sown outside. Plants should not be allowed to crowd in the seed bed or plants will be slender and have long stems.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbages have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene (coal oil) made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water.

Tobacco dust, ashes, slacked lime and coal dust are all recommended as preventatives, and with us have proved valuable in the order named. These are scattered about the plants, leaving one here and there untreated for the flies to congregate around and deposit their eggs upon when the plants should be pulled up and destroyed.

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later, may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder.

If the disease called club root should get a foot-hold, do not plant the land with any of the cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve cabbages during the winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

A great many of the varieties of cabbages are simply strains rather than *distinct* sorts and are *really* the same as some older and better known kinds. We think there is not a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen both in trials and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in a greater degree in the varieties we offer than in any other kinds.

## FIRST EARLY CABBAGE

### EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

The Earliest and Hardest Heading  
of Extra Early Cabbages.

Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care and there are none better and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality.

Among the many extra early varieties that have originated in this country and Europe there is none better adapted to American methods of culture and the American market than Early Jersey Wakefield. The plants are very hardy, not only to endure frost but also unfavorable conditions of soil and moisture. It is safe to ship the heads younger than would be possible with most varieties, and at the same time they will remain in condition for use longer than ordinary early sorts. The leaves are thick, short and are of fine quality. This variety is the best sort for wintering over and for very early setting.

We offer a stock from carefully bred and selected plants which is much superior to that ordinarily sold Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.25. Lb. \$4.00.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

## EARLY SPRING CABBAGE

The earliest flat headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant with few outer leaves so that a great number of fine solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad and of a distinctive light green color. The head is oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equalling many of the later kinds.

Packet 5c. Oz. 35c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00. Lb. \$3.50.



EARLY SPRING

## Second Early or Summer Cabbage

### EARLY WINNIGSTADT



One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both summer and winter.

It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.

Packet 5c. Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85c. Lb. \$3.00.



HOLLANDER, OR DANISH BALL HEAD.

Packet 10c. Oz. 75c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$2.50.

## Hollander or Danish Ball Head

This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid, one of the best keepers and of fine quality. It is one of the best for growing for distant markets or for late Spring use.

This variety came originally from Europe and is sometimes sold as Dutch Cabbage, German Export, Solid Emperor, etc. The plant is very vigorous, rather compact growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts, and is exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold, but dry weather as well. The head is made up of very thick, broad leaves which overlap each other more than most sorts. It is very solid, and stands shipment so well that it arrives at its destination in very attractive condition. In quality, it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

We have given a great deal of attention to this variety and offer seed which we believe will produce a crop of more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from seeds produced by any other dealer.

## Premium Late Flat Dutch

We have taken great pains to maintain and develop the good qualities which have made this sort so popular and offer a very superior strain. A thousand plants can be depended upon to produce from nine hundred and fifty to a thousand large, oval, solid heads of splendid quality, which will keep in the best condition for a long time.

Packet 5c. Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85c. Lb. \$3.00.

It has been a pleasure to me the past three winters to sell your seeds as they have always given good satisfaction.

E. Anderson, Otsego Co., N. Y.



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH

## Improved Savoy

The best of the main crop and

late Savoy for home use or the market. Plants vigorous, densely crumpled and very sure heading. The heads are larger, more solid and better than the sorts offered as Perfection, Green Globe or Drumhead Savoy.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c; Lb. \$2.50.

Have you the same strains of Danish Ball Head that you had last year? If so, quote me your price on it. I got some plants of my son Dave Woodmaney, last year. They were earlier by two to three weeks, than my other strains of Danish. If they will stand the blight, they are ahead of any strains of Danish in this section.

B. F. Woodmaney, Cortland Co., N. Y.

## All Seasons

One of the earliest of the second-early sorts. Head very large, round, often nearly spherical but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial has shown that heads which were fit for market by July 10th were still salable September 10th, the only change being increased size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation, for if planted for fall crop and stored, it remains in fine condition until late in spring.

Packet 5c. Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85c. Lb. \$3.00.

## Mammoth Rock Red

This is the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage yet introduced and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Nearly every plant will form an extra fine head.

Packet 5c. Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85c. Lb. \$3.00.

# CARROTS

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, and deserves to be more extensively used, both for culinary and stock feeding purposes. We urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

**CULTURE**—While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, *any* good land if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. When it is possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the Spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but success from such late planting is uncertain. For table use sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds to the acre, according to the distance between the rows. Cover one-half to one inch deep, and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin the smaller table sorts to 8 to 10 to the foot, and the field varieties to 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. For winter use gather and store like beets or turnips

## Danvers Carrot

Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. Although the roots of this variety are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts, and are more easily harvested.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.



## Early Scarlet Horn

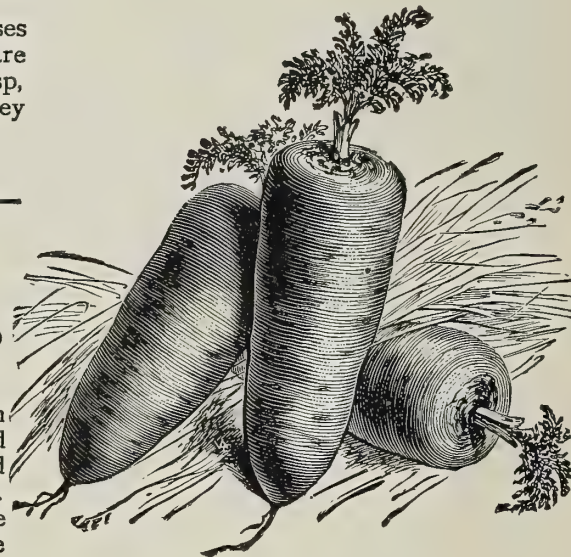
Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top-shaped but tapering abruptly to a small tap; skin orange-red.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00

## Improved Long Orange

The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soil. An improvement obtained by years of careful selection of the best formed and deepest colored roots of the old Long Orange. Roots comparatively shorter than the Long Orange and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 90c.



DANVERS CARROT

## Improved Short White

We think this distinct variety is destined to take first rank as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and the ease with which it can be harvested. Roots half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot, and is the best of this class.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

## Large White Belgian

Grows one-third out of ground. Root pure white, green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

## Chantenay

A great favorite with shippers. Our seed is from specially selected stock of this variety. Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. Undoubtedly is one of the best in quality for the market or private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.

## Guerande or Ox Heart

Tops small for size of the roots which are comparatively short but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young the roots are excellent for table use and when mature are equally good for stock.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.

# Early Snowball Cauliflower

Admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form a large solid head of fine quality.

The plants are compact with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort.

We know our stock of this variety is unsurpassed and is superior to much that is sold under such names as "Gilt Edge" "Earliest," etc., etc.

Pkt. 25c, ¼ Oz. 75c,  
Oz. \$2.50, 2 Oz. \$4.75  
¼ Lb. \$9.00

**CULTURE**—For Spring or early Summer crop sow in March or early in April in hot-bed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the open ground as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better if made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Give the plants thorough culture and keep free from worms with Persian insect powder. For late crop sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower *will not* head up well in hot dry weather and hence the sowings should be so regulated as to bring it to maturity either before the hot dry summer weather sets in or not until the cooler weather of Fall. If it receives at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved. After the heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and pin or tie them together to protect the head from the sun and keep it white. The heads should be

cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become tough and bitter after they open and separate into branches.

Our cauliflower seed is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development, and the greatest care is taken to save seed from perfectly developed plants only.



EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

Calhoun Co., Mich.

The seeds that I sold for you last year gave good satisfaction, and the parties who bought will be our future customers. I expect to sell every one of them their seeds for this year.

F. M. Thayer.

## Early Favorite

fine quality. It keeps in condition for use a long time. Several years' experience has convinced us that it is one of the hardiest kinds in cultivation. We urge you to try it.

While not quite so early as the Snowball this is very early, exceedingly hardy, easily grown and by far the best sort for the inexperienced grower, as it will head under conditions in which many sorts would fail. The plants are large and form large heads which are solid, crisp, tender, of Pkt. 10c; Oz. \$1.00; 2 Oz. \$1.50.

# CELERY

**CULTURE**—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep, and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to

get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant, so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one; but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate, and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad, shallow trenches about 6 inches deep and 4 feet apart in which the plants should be set 6 inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots*. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled" which is done by one man gathering the leaves together, while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days, until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Or it may be blanched by pressing the leaves together with two wide boards held in place by stakes. This is the method commonly used by market gardeners, but celery so blanched is more likely to become pithy than that blanched with earth. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they are wet or the ground is damp, as it would be sure to injure them. A part of the crop may be simply "handled," and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame which can be kept just above the freezing point, and then it will gradually blanch, so that it may be used through the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves, and they will revive again.

Celery is sometimes grown by what is termed the new process, which consists in making a spot as rich as possible, and there setting the plants 6 to 8 inches apart each way. If the soil is very rich and there is an abundance of water, the plants will blanch each other, and the product will be very white and handsome, but we think it is inferior in quality to that grown by the old method,

# Giant Pascal

## One of the Largest of Winter Varieties

This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid, and is an excellent sort for fall and winter use. It blanches very quickly to a beautiful yellowish-white color, is very solid and crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the south where it is prized more than almost any other kind.

Packet 5c. Oz. 25c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c. Lb. \$2.50.

# White Plume

*Extra Early.  
Easy to Grow.*

While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares very favorably with the Golden Self-Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn white, and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use.

Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction.

An *Improved* White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00; Lb. \$3.00.



WHITE PLUME CELERY

It Pays to  
Buy  
Our Seeds



WINTER RELIANCE CELERY

## Winter Reliance Celery

This very desirable variety is considered the most attractive in color and the best in quality of the late keeping sorts. The plant is dwarf growing, compact, with solid heart and of a shape very well adapted for late keeping. When ready for the late market the color is a creamy yellow, very handsome. Its quality is unsurpassed by that of any variety of its class and decidedly superior to most of the older late, long keeping sorts.

Pkt. 10c; Oz. 75c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$2.00.

The moment they saw your packets of seed they said, "My, what large packets you get for 5c, we get our money's worth from those seeds."  
E. N. Fay, Kenosha Co., Wis.

Your garden seeds that I sold last Fall are simply immense.  
M. Blue, Livingston Co., Mo.

The Garden Seeds I sold have given good satisfaction. They came up quickly.  
T. A. Montgomery, Augusta Co., Va.

Your garden seeds are taking here. The first family I struck gave an order, and I got an order from every house I visited.  
A Rissmiller, Northumberland Co., Pa.

Please send me your Garden Seed catalogue. Those that bought one or two packets last season will buy all of me this year, as they gave the best of satisfaction. I think every seed came up. I have the finest garden in the community.  
Geo. T. Decker, Ulster, Co., N. Y.

# Golden Self Blanching

This is the best celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early celery.

Plants are of a yellowish green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety makes it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as **The Standard of Excellence as an Early Sort.**

Pkt. 10c; Oz. \$1.00.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$3.50.

## CELERY SEED for flavoring

Oz. 5c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 10c. Lb. 25c.

I find that your Garden Seeds grow better than I can get elsewhere. People around here have begun to see that your Garden Seeds grow where others fail. F. H. Chapman, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

I have canvassed for many different articles in my life. Canvassing has been the principal work of my life. But I must say that I never handled anything before that sells as easy as your seeds do.  
J. H. Styer, Berks Co., Pa.

I bought seeds of your agent for a trial and found them to be good seed. I am not disappointed as I was last year when I bought seed out of a store, for they did not come up at all.

Geo. Bryant, Todd County, Minn.

The Farm and Garden Seeds I sold last winter did so well that I can sell dollars' worth this year where I sold cents' worth last year.  
Elijah Collins, Bedford Co., Pa.

The seeds I sold have given the best of satisfaction.

Silas J. Harwood, Indiana Co., Pa.



GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING



CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

## CELERIAC . . . . or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

**CULTURE**—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

### Large Smooth Prague

An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous with large deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. 2 Oz. 25c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.40

### CHERVIL

A hardy annual used for flavoring and garnishing dishes of meats and vegetables. The leaves are ready for use in six to ten weeks from sowing the seed. Sow in early Spring in rich, well prepared soil and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

**Extra Curled** Even more beautiful than parsley and greatly superior to the old, plain variety, being earlier, more handsome and having fully as fine fragrance and flavor.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c.

### CHIVES—Allium Schoenoprasum

An onion-like plant which by some is highly esteemed for use as a salad and the green stems afford a very pleasant onion flavor for soups. Also, the plant makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. The seed may be sown in rows in place, or in boxes and transplanted. The plants are productive during two or three years and may then be taken up, divided and reset. Seed, Pkt. 10c. Oz. 50c.

### CORN SALAD FETTICUS, OR LAMBS' LETTUCE

the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. If the soil is dry it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil; indeed the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 20c. Lb. 65c.

# CORN—Sweet or Sugar

**CULTURE.**—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good ordinary soil if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Give frequent and thorough but *shallow* cultivation until the tassels appear.

## Mammoth White Cory

One of the Largest and Best Extra Early Varieties of Sweet Corn.

A favorite with market gardeners on account of the size and beauty of the ears, and is as early as any sweet corn in cultivation.

Stalks grow strong, about four feet high, and nearly every one bears two good ears. The grain is large, broad and of excellent quality for so early a corn.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 35c; 2 Qt. 60c; 4 Qt. \$1.10.

## Crosby's Early

An Excellent Variety of Fine Quality.

The Crosby is planted very extensively in the New England States, and is a favorite for canning factories. It is the use of this variety which has gained for Maine sweet corn its reputation for quality.

Ears are medium in size; grain short, nearly square, very white, tender and sweet; twelve rows or more on the ear. Stalks about four feet high and perfectly hardy.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 35c; 2 Qt. 60c; 4 Qt. \$1.10.

## Country Gentleman

This is one of the standard later varieties of Sweet Corn and a decided favorite with a great many growers. The ears are long, cob small and thickly covered with irregular rows of grain; sweet and delicious. A vigorous grower, stalks 6 to 7 feet high.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 35c; 2 Qt. 60c; 4 Qt. \$1.10.

## Early Premo

An Extra Early Sweet Corn of Splendid Quality. Grain is pure white on ears 5 to 7 inches long, very desirable for the early market. In some localities growers claim the Premo matures four or five days ahead of Cory or any other extra early sorts. This corn is sure to prove a great favorite.

Packet 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 50c.

## Golden Bantam

An Extremely Early Variety of most Delicious Flavor. The skin is very tender, and where this corn has been sold by market gardeners, all customers pronounce it the finest sweet corn they have ever eaten. Stalks are dwarf, but very sturdy; ears usually 5 to 8 inches. The dry grain is a pretty yellow color, very firm and will stand planting in cold ground better than almost any other sort.

Packet 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 50c.

## 90-Day Monarch

The corn is a light color, almost white; does not shrink nearly as much as the average sweet varieties. Ears grow long and large on good stout stalks, very prolific. The flavor of the corn is excellent, and will command the highest price in any market. For canning factories the **90-DAY MONARCH** heads the list. Medium Early.

Packet 10c. Pt. 20c. Qt. 35c.  
2 Qt. 60c. 4 Qt. \$1.10.

## Melrose Sweet Corn

A New Strain of Extra early Sweet Corn

The Melrose is a strong grower, stalks medium tall, ears large, well filled with corn of most delicious flavor. We consider the Melrose just as early as the Cory and has the decided advantage of larger ears and is a stronger grower. All customers who want something nice in an *extra early corn* should try the Melrose.

Packet 10c. Pt. 20c. Qt. 35c. 2 Qt. 60c. 4 Qt. \$1.10.

## Black Mexican

This corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness and fine quality. For family use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. It does especially well for second early in the south. Stalks about six feet high.

Packet 10c. Pt. 30c. Qt. 50c.

## Stowell's Evergreen

The standard main crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts.

Pkt. 10c; Pt. 20c; Qt. 35c; 2 Qt. 60c; 4 Qt. \$1.10.

## Rice Pop Corn

A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. Probably no variety of pop corn is superior to this for parching. Pkt. 10c. Pt. 25c. Qt. 40c. 4 Qt. \$1.10

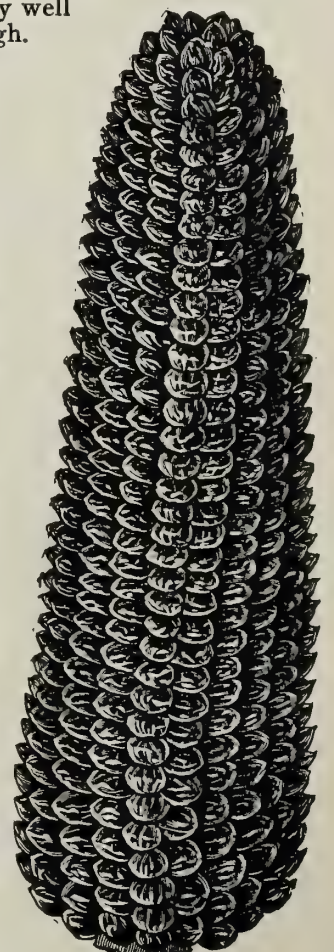
## CRESS

**CULTURE.**—The seed should be sown in drills about sixteen inches apart, on very rich ground and the plants well cultivated. It may be planted very early but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder.

**Curled, or Pepper Grass** This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; ¼ Lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



90-DAY MONARCH CORN



RICE POP CORN

# CUCUMBER

This is one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil that is fully exposed to the sun. The fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is when obtained in the market, that every family should be supplied from its own garden.

**CULTURE**—In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed in rows six feet apart, and four to six feet apart in the row, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped

beetles are pretty well gone, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelfull or more of *well rotted* manure, which should be *well mixed* with soil, forming a broad, flat hill, four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hot beds or cold frames filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted.

When danger from frost is over the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by frequent dusting with air slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much of any the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines; the best protection against injury, is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

Pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed begins to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem, instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin is broken, the pickles will not keep so well.



EARLY RUSSIAN CUCUMBER

## Early Russian

Earliest and hardiest, vine vigorous and productive. Fruit three to four inches long, thick, oval, pointed at each end and covered with fine, small spines.

Packet 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25

## Improved Long Green

Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stock.

Pkt 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25



IMPROVED LONG GREEN CUCUMBER

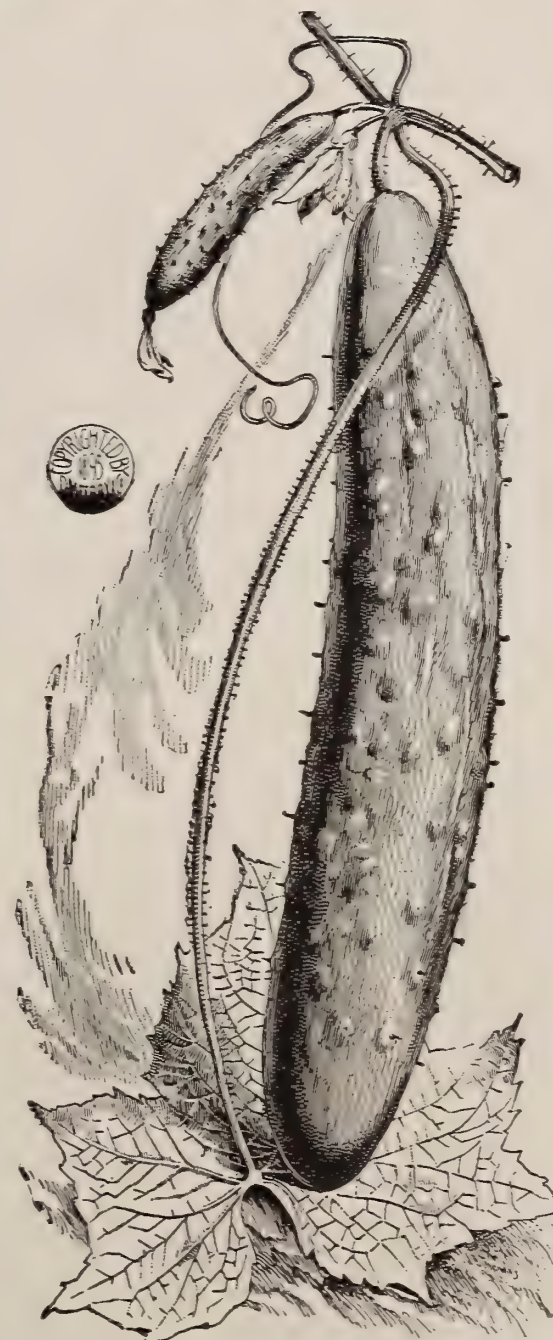
## Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine

BEAUTIFUL IN SHAPE AND COLOR AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY

The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green with very white, crisp and tender flesh.

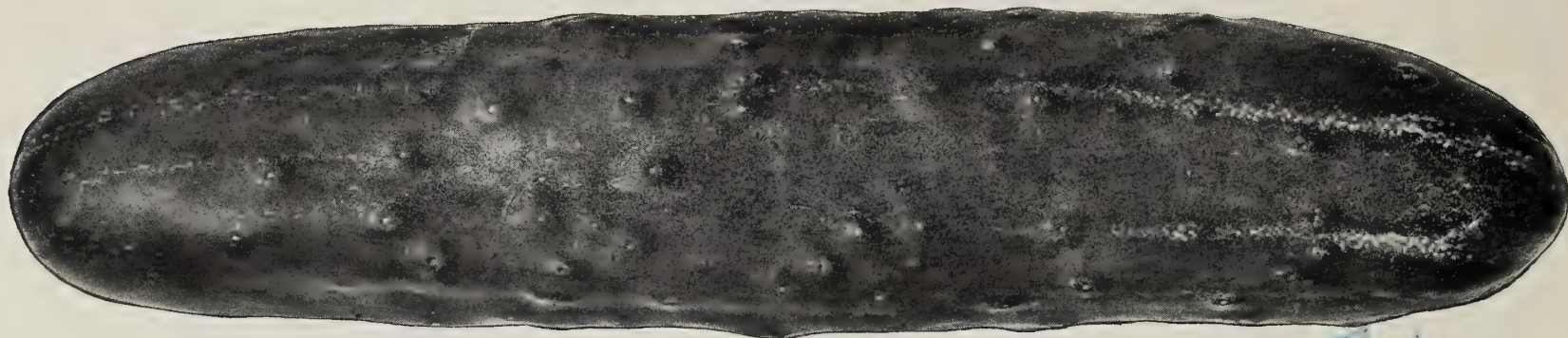
An entirely new and distinct sort developed through very careful selection. We aim to secure the best possible table cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive, and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; Lb. \$ 1.25



EXTRA LONG, OR EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

BOSTON PICKLING—See Supplement—CHICAGO PICKLING



IRONDEQUOIT MAMMOTH CUCUMBER

## Cumberland

A new cucumber and the best pickling variety ever introduced.

The Cumberland was produced by crossing Parisian Pickling and Peerless White Spine. It is a rapid and vigorous grower and very prolific in fruit and will prove a most profitable variety to raise.

The Pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines over the entire surface, except the extreme end; and during the whole period of growth, from the time they first set until fully grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being as choice as a slicing variety as it is for pickles. The flesh is firm, but very crisp and tender at all stages.

We offer it in full confidence that it will please our customers in every particular.

Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Pound \$1.25,

## Irondequoit Mammoth

The largest and best quality cucumber of the white spine type that has ever been produced. The fruit in outdoor culture grows from 12 to 14 inches in length. Crisp, mild and delicious. A vigorous grower and very productive. Market gardeners can by growing the Irondequoit Mammoth, very readily compete with fruit grown under glass.

Packet 10c; Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 50c; Lb. \$1.50.

## DANDELION

Sow early in the spring, in very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown for the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during fall and the following summer; the roots will be fit to dig in October.

## Improved Thick Leaved

One of the earliest and best greens in cultivation.

Pkt. 10c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz. 25c. Oz. 45c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$2.00.

# EGG PLANT

**CULTURE**—Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never

recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. When the ground is warm, and all danger not only from frosts, but from cold nights is past, harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then *carefully* transplant into open ground, setting the plants two and a half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which will often destroy them. Some seasons Egg Plants will fail to set fruit or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially likely to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no certain remedy for it, though pinching of the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom, and not letting more than two or three fruits set, is a good practice.

## Improved Large Purple

(SPINELESS.) This variety has about superseded all others both for market and private use. The large size and high quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness make it the most profitable for market gardeners. Plants large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval; dark purple. Plants usually ripen four to eight large fruits. Bear in mind that our stock is *spineless*, which is a great advantage in handling.

Packet 5c. Oz. 50c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.50.

## ENDIVE

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering every few days a succession may be kept up.



BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN

## Broad Leaved Batavian

This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch and may be used for salad.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 15c, 2 Oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40 Lb. \$1.25



IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT

# KALE

Borecole, Kale and German Greens are general terms applied to those classes of cabbages that do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy and are not injured by the frost.

**CULTURE**—As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like spinage, or they may be planted and treated like late Cabbage and will continue growing until very late in the season. In the South they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection. It is better not to cut or handle them when frozen, but if this is unavoidable, thaw them out in cold water. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

**SIBERIAN** Sometimes called "Sprouts" and "German Greens." In this variety the very large, green leaves are comparatively plain in the center, but coarsely cut and frilled on the edge. The plant is low but spreading and very hardy.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 10c, 2 Oz. 20c, ¼ Lb. 30c, Lb. \$1.00



SIBERIAN KALE

part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

**CULTURE**—Sow in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA** Very early; small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for table.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 25c, 2 Oz. 40c, ¼ Lb. 75c, Lb. \$2.50

## KOHL RABI

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of each. The edible



EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHL RABI

# LETTUCE

**CULTURE**—Lettuce ought to be grown rapidly, and therefore it should be sown in rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop, sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early, outdoor culture, start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground. This should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the young plants to 4 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this, as in every other garden crop, thorough cultivation is essential.



EARLY PRIZE HEAD

## Early Prize Head

This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved, clustering sorts for the home garden, but it is not a good kind to ship long distances, as the leaves are so tender that they are easily spoiled in handling. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red, and are exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet, forming a large, loose head.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 15c, 2 Oz. 25c, ¼ Lb. 40c, Lb. \$1.25



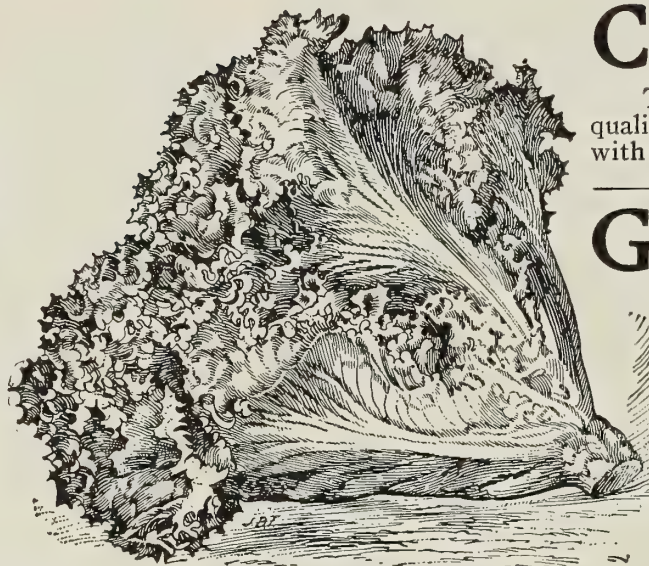
SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED LETTUCE

## Simpson's Early Curled

(Seed white.) An early, erect growing, clustering variety. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Leaves broad, forming something of a head, and are frilled and blistered. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Popular in the New York markets. Pkt. 5c, Oz. 15c, 2 Oz. 25c, ¼ Lb. 40c, Lb. \$1.25

## Hanson

(Seed White.) Plants large, forming a large, flat head resembling that of cabbage, and so slow to form a seed stock that it often fails to go to seed. Outer leaves bright green with prominent light colored veins, inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base; very tender and sweet. A standard summer head lettuce. Packet 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c; ¼ Lb. 50c; Lb. \$1.50.



GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.

## California Cream Butter

OR ROYAL  
SUMMER  
CABBAGE

This variety of lettuce forms very solid heads; leaves extra crisp and finest quality. Plants are strong and vigorous, with large green leaves slightly splashed with brown.

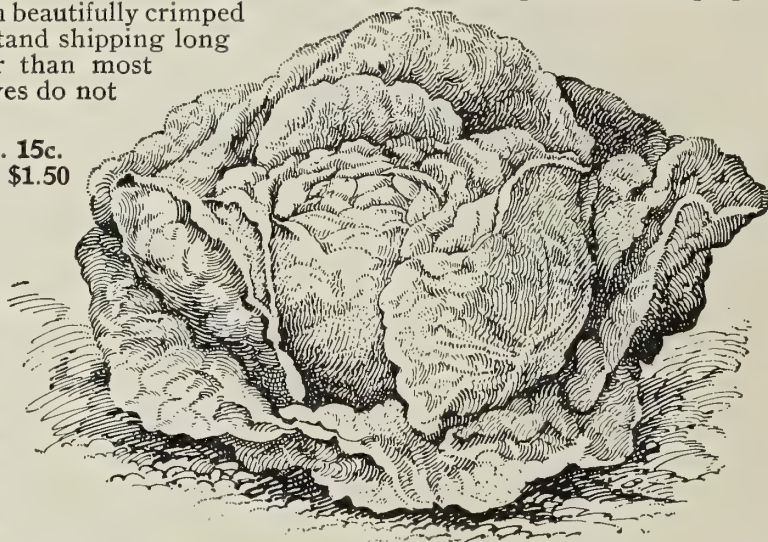
Packet 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50

## Grand Rapids

will stand several days after being fit for market. The plants form upright loose heads with beautifully crimped leaves. Will stand shipping long distances better than most varieties as leaves do not wilt quickly.

Packet 5c, Oz. 15c.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c, Lb. \$1.50

As a forcing lettuce for greenhouses the Grand Rapids probably stands first. It makes a rapid growth, free from rot and



## May King

On our Irondequoit trial grounds May King has proved to be a very desirable and superior heading sort. grown under glass it forms splendid, large and solid heads, fully as early as any of the forcing sorts. Outdoors May King was first to give good marketable heads. Light green in color and very attractive; unsurpassed in quality by any of the early sorts.

Packet 5c, Oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c, Lb. \$2.00. MAY KING



## Big Boston Lettuce

Has proven a great favorite for both indoor and outdoor culture.

A very popular sort with gardeners who want a large heading, forcing sort; also for outdoor winter culture. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, comparatively smooth, thin and very hard leaves which are bright, light green in color, and when well grown are quite tender. Indoors this forms a solid head, while out of doors it is less distinctively a heading sort. Grown in the south as a winter lettuce.

Packet 5c. Oz. 25c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c. Lb. \$2.00.

## Salamander

A LETTUCE of  
Exceptional Merit

A very bright green and attractive variety. It forms large, solid heads composed of thick, smooth, very tender leaves, the inner ones finely blanched, and all of the finest quality. It remains a long time in head before running to seed.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.50



## LEEK

Belongs to the onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill transplant to a prepared bed in rows about two feet apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

**LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.** A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than other varieties. Packet 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25.

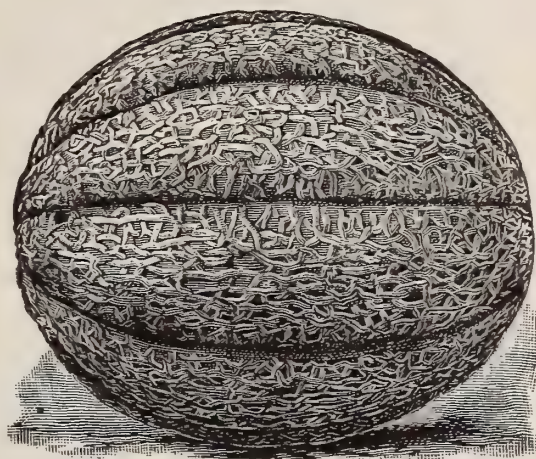
# MUSK MELONS

**CULTURE.**—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter is used, see that vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

## Burrell Gem

A grand new shipping melon. Flesh from orange to salmon color. Exceptionally sweet flavored. Shape slightly oblong and slightly ribbed. Skin is a dark green color with close brownish netting. Rind thin but tough. Has thick firm meat. Has stood shipping from Western melon growing states to New York without icing.

Packet 10c; Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00.



BURRELL GEM

## Emerald Gem

A splendid variety. Fruit small to medium size, globular, or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind and exceedingly high flavored. This variety has steadily grown in popular favor, and in many large markets leads all other kinds, because of its sweetness and convenient size.

Packet 5c; Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c; Lb. \$1.75.



EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.

## Extra Early Hackensack

We offer under this name a very distinct stock, different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse but very juicy and sweet.

Packet 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50.

## Improved Surprise

No other Musk Melon ever introduced has met with so great favor as our strain of the Surprise Melon. This same melon is also sold as Tip-Top and Irondequoit. Either for market gardeners or for home use the Improved Surprise in its season is unequalled by any melon grown. Vines hardy, and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish white; flesh deep salmon color, very rich and high flavored.

Packet 5c Oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c, Lb. \$2.50.

## Osage or Improved Miller's Cream

Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon colored and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets. We have taken a great deal of pains to develop the thick, deep, rich colored and fine flavored flesh of this sort, and careful comparisons on our trial grounds prove it to be unequalled, even by "Special Selected Seed", offered at very high prices.

Packet 5c, Oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60. Lb. \$2.00.

An Early, New, Rich Orange Fleshed Table Luxury

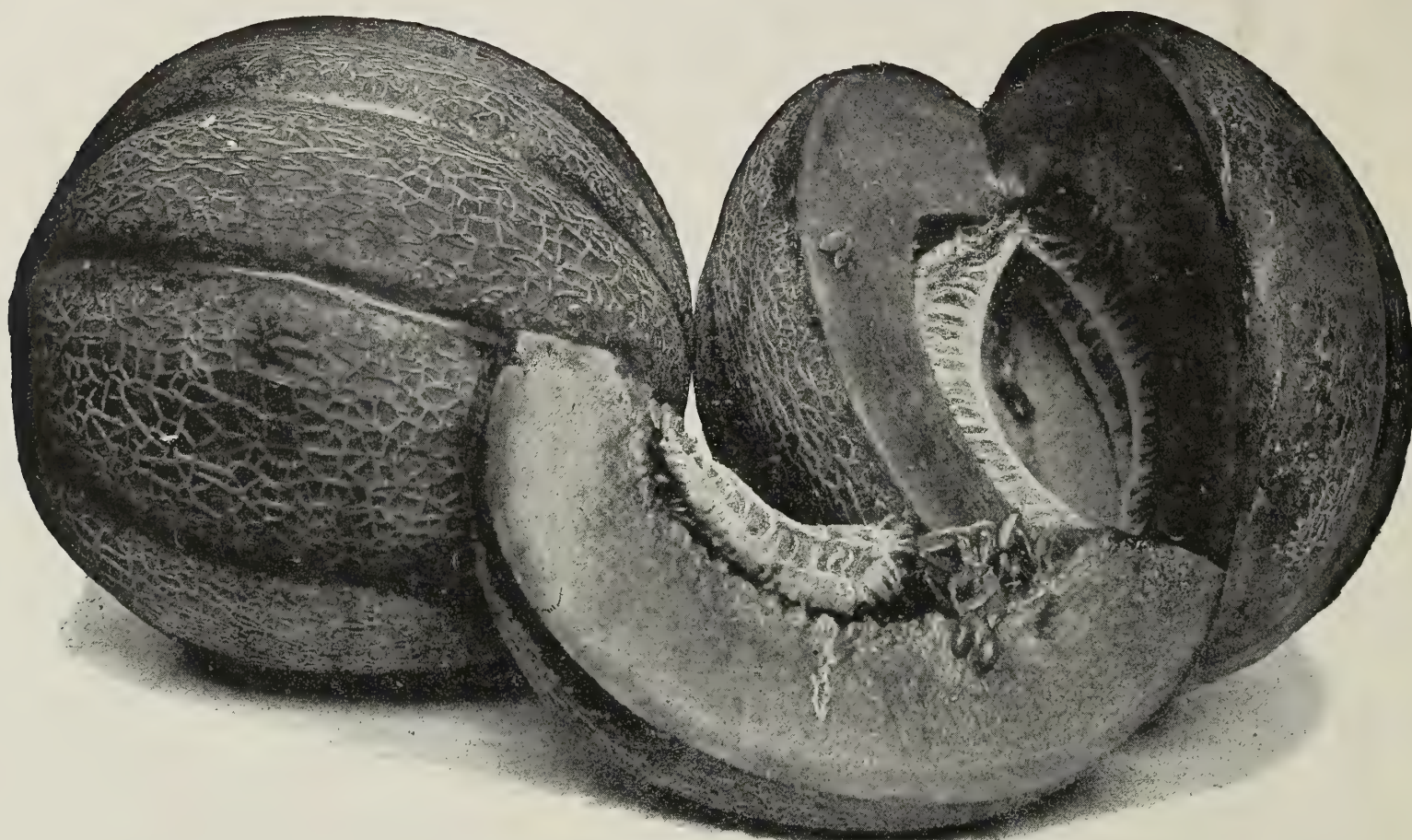
## Sensation

This melon in general characteristics is very similar to the famous Rocky Ford, except that the Sensation is a true orange fleshed melon of the finest quality and flavor. Vines are extremely hardy and very productive. Flesh is very thick, entirely free from strings, and there is but a small seed cavity. Skin is entirely covered with netting, making it one of the very best shipping melons.

Packet 10c. Oz. 20c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c. Lb. \$2.00



IMPROVED SURPRISE MUSK MELON



M'COTTER'S PRIDE MUSK MELON

## McCotter's Pride

This variety is the result of long continued skillful breeding and selection, with the purpose of securing a very large melon of spherical shape, with flesh of fine grain and high quality. The fruit is very large, nearly round, evenly and moderately ribbed, dark green in color, partially covered with gray netting. The orange-red flesh is very thick, sweet and fine flavor.

Packet 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50.

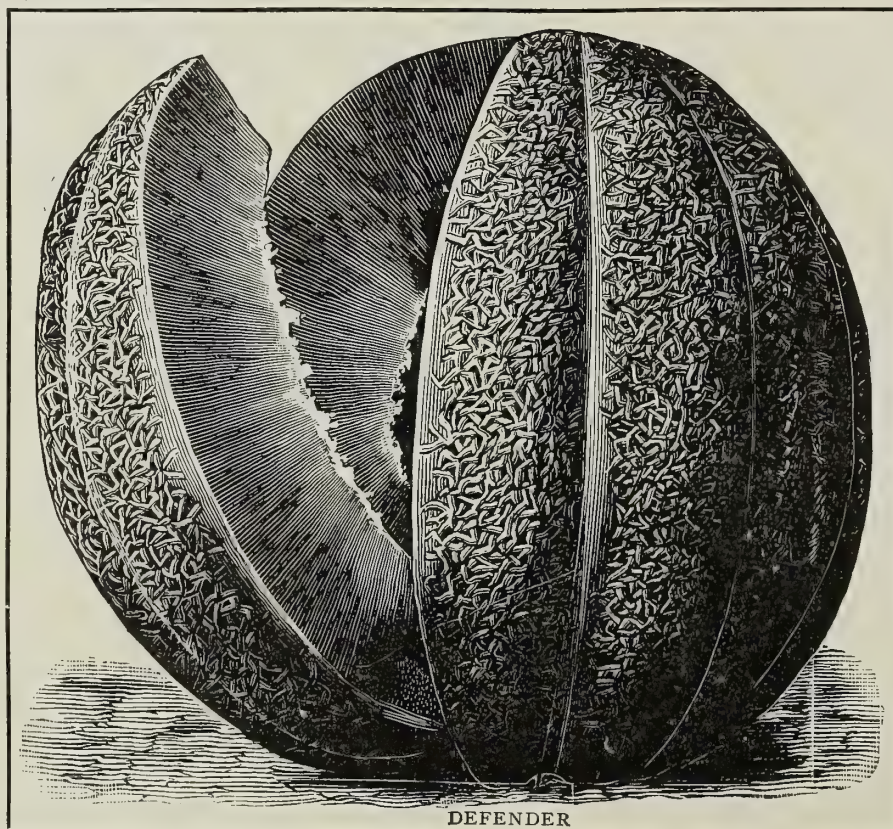
## Defender

One of the most  
valuable  
Musk Melons ever  
introduced.

A splendid variety. One of the very best yellow fleshed sorts, and in some respects is far superior to any of this class. The medium sized fruit is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained, rich, deep yellow, darker than that of the Osage, and of higher flavor. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The fruit, because of its hard, firm rind, keeps and bears shipment remarkably well. We know of no yellow fleshed sort so desirable for either the home or market garden.

Packet 5c.

Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c  
Lb. \$2.00



## Netted Gem or Rocky Ford

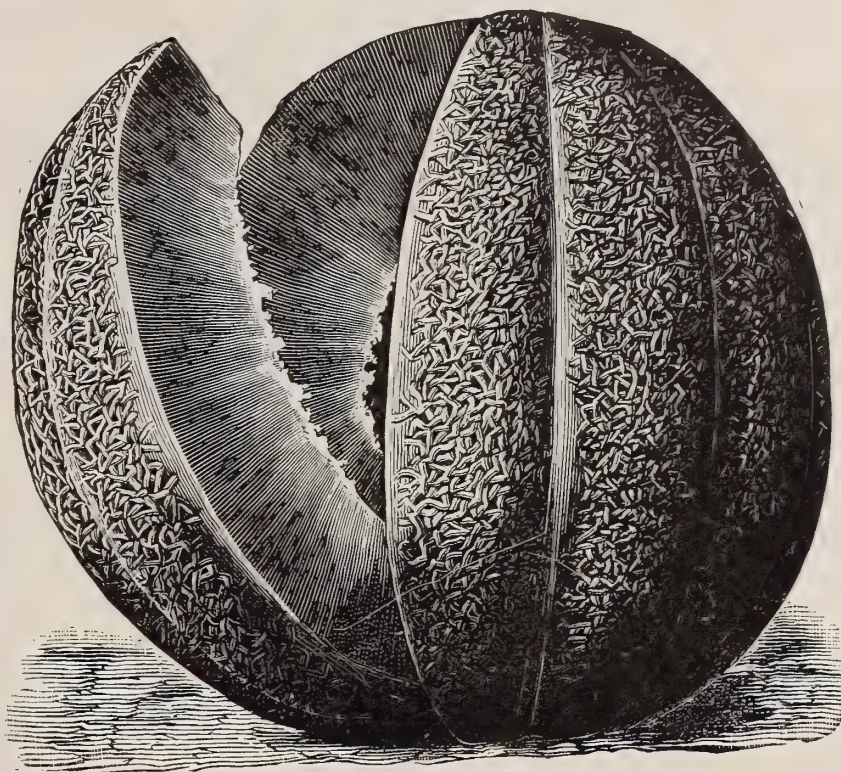
This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons, and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The fruit is oval slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort, the fruit being wonderfully uniform in shape and quality.

Pkt. 5; Oz. 15c;  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 35c;  
Lb. \$1.25

## PETOSKEY or Paul Rose

A yellow fleshed sort of suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange colored, high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. For those who prefer the high flavor of the yellow fleshed sorts this new variety will be very welcome, as it is fully equal to the popular Osage in quality and is of more convenient size. It is the best yellow fleshed melon of basket size and form.

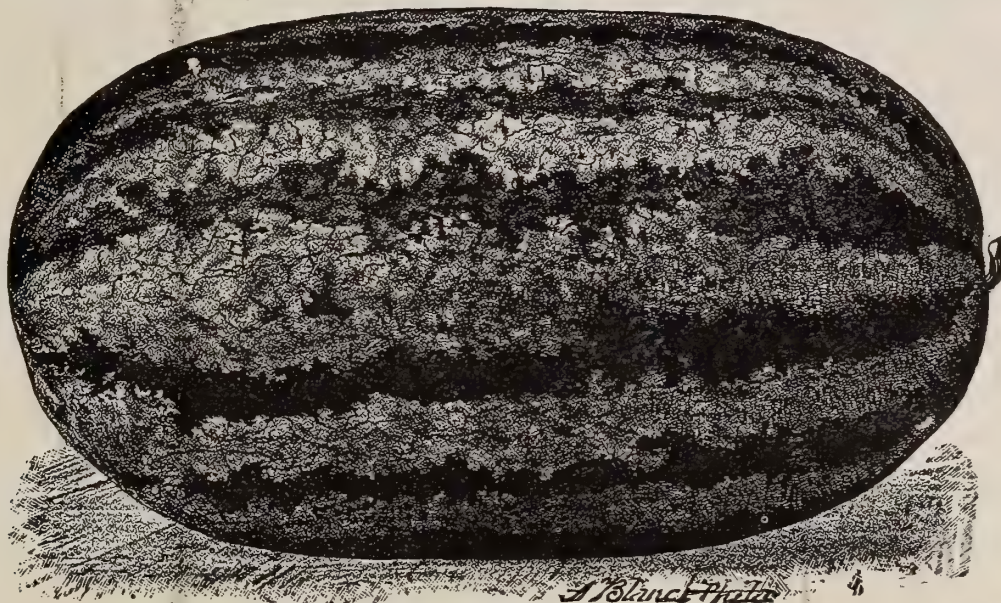
Packet 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50



PETOSKEY OR PAUL ROSE MUSK MELON

## WATER MELONS

**CULTURE**—In Water Melon culture it is essential to get good, strong vines early in the season. These may be secured by forming large, well drained hills of earth, about 8 feet apart, made very rich with an abundance of well rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, for if left in a mass it will lead to the plants burning out under the hot sun. In these hills plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.



MONTE CRISTO WATER MELON

## Monte Cristo

A Splendid sort for new markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, oval, color dark, mottled green in two shades, forming indistinct stripes; flesh very bright rich red; exceedingly sweet and tender.

Also known as Kleckley's Sweets.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 90c

## DIXIE

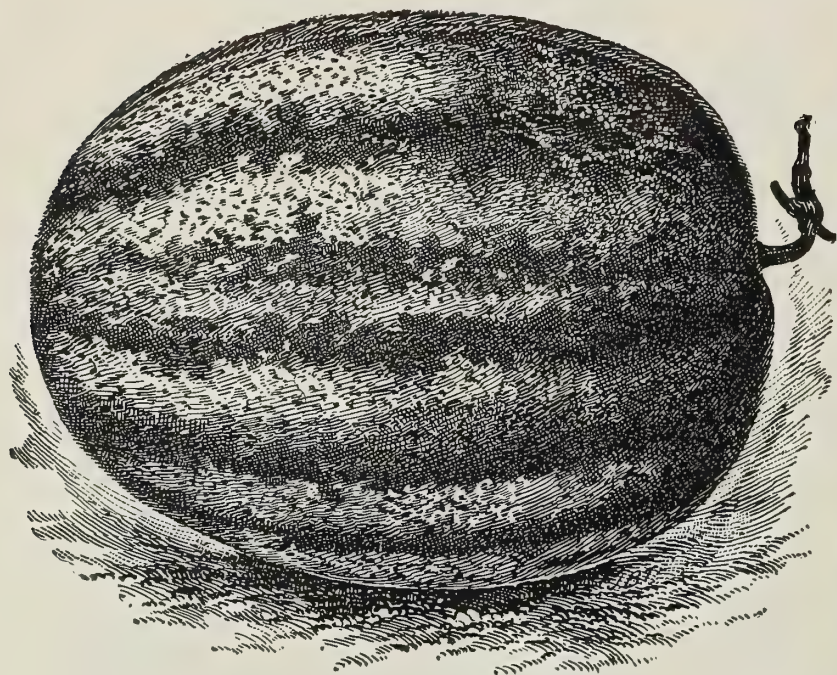
A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from the hard, coarse center which is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



DIXIE WATER MELON

We pay all mail and express charges  
on our seeds.



EARLY IRONDEQUOIT WATER MELON.

## Early Irondequoit

In the Early Irondequoit we offer the earliest water melon in cultivation. The shape of fruit is slightly oval with irregular stripes, mottled dark and light green. Flesh is tender, sweet and excellent flavor; bright red.

Packet 10c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25.

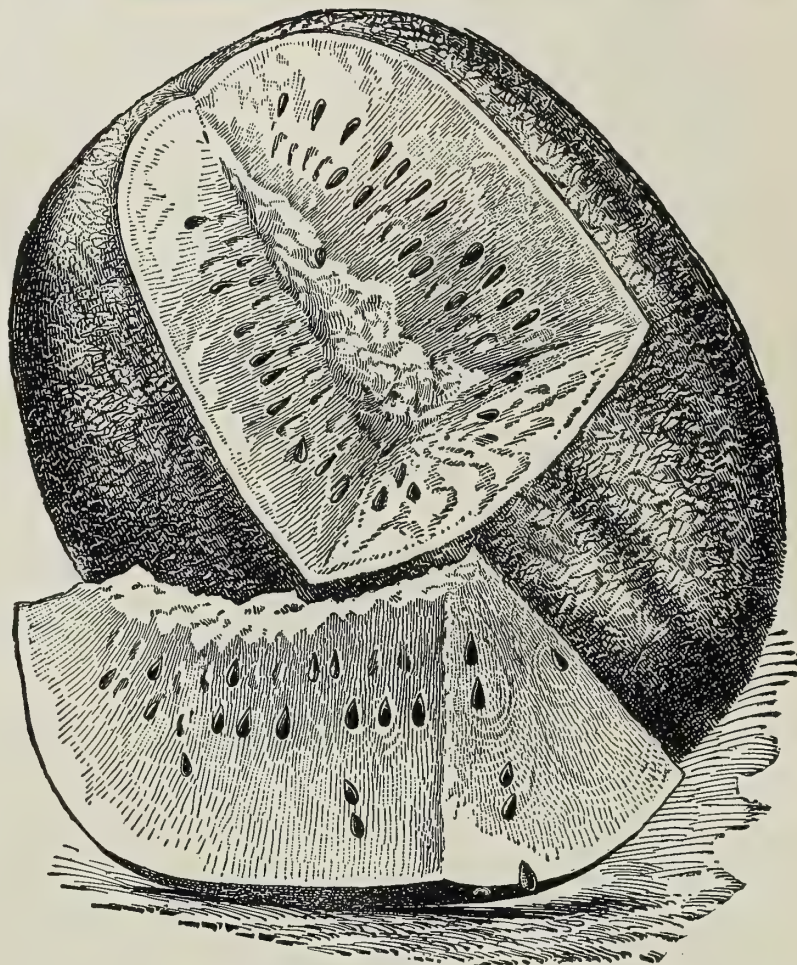
## SWEET HEART

*This melon was introduced in 1894*

*It has no equal as a shipping melon.*

Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and very light green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit retains its good quality for a long time after ripening.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 85c.



SWEET HEART WATER MELON

## PEERLESS

One of the best sorts for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers.

Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium sized, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and of the highest flavor.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.

## CITRON

Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. It should be borne in mind that this variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



CITRON

## MUSHROOMS

The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces seed and there is developed a white fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years. Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Fermenting horse manure, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required and eight to twelve inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed firmly and evenly. In the course of a few days the inside temperature of the bed will fall to about 70° or 75°, then plant the broken pieces of spawn nine inches apart; cover the whole with two inches of light soil and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. Mushrooms appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly with lukewarm water.

**PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN.** By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting, the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and fine flavored mushrooms are reproduced. Earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on the wild spawn, either French or English.

Brick (about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.) postpaid 40c.

## MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like Spinach. Sow as early in the Spring as the ground will permit, in drills about eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks until autumn. Water freely. In the south the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the Spring as a salad and for greens.

**WHITE ENGLISH.** Leaves comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. The plant is upright in growth, inclined to branch as it approaches early maturity and soon bolts to seed.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 20c. Lb. 40c.

# OKRA, or Gumbo

## Mammoth Long Pod

Plant in hills about four feet apart, putting six to eight seeds in a hill and after the plants are well started, cut out all but two. Gather the pods when quite green and about an inch and a half long.

Plant dwarf, very early and productive. The pods are long, slender, deep green and and remain tender much longer than most sorts.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c, 2 Oz. 15c, ¼ Lb. 20c, Lb. 70c.

# ONIONS

**CULTURE.**—Onions require a rich soil and where manure is used it should be plowed under in the fall so as to be thoroughly mixed with the ground before the seed is sown. Cultivate the ground *thoroughly as early in the spring as possible*. Sow in rows 14 inches apart, setting the drill so seed will be one-half inch deep. Cultivate with wheel hoe as soon as rows can be seen which should be followed in a few days with a second hoeing, after which weeding should be carefully done.

As soon as ripe the bulbs should be gathered into rows and the tops cut off when dry. Do not store in large piles. Store in crates allowing air circulation or spread in dry place.

SOUTHPORT  
RED GLOBE



## Southport Red Globe

The Onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in New York markets because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and extra care taken in handling the crop. The Southport Red Globe is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color, and of superior quality. We offer a strain of especially good quality and much superior to that usually sold. Packet 5c, Oz. 20c, ¼ Lb. 50c, Lb. \$1.75.

## Southport Yellow Globe

This variety is of the same general character and quality as the Southport Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow, Packet 5c, Oz. 20c, ¼ Lb. 50c, Lb. \$1.75.

## Large Red Wethersfield

This is the standard Red Variety, and a favorite onion in the East; where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large, skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened, flesh purplish white; moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than the other kinds. Very productive the Best keeper and one of the Most Popular for General Cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soils.

Packet 5c, Oz. 20c,  
¼ Lb. 60c, Lb. \$2.00.



LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD ONION

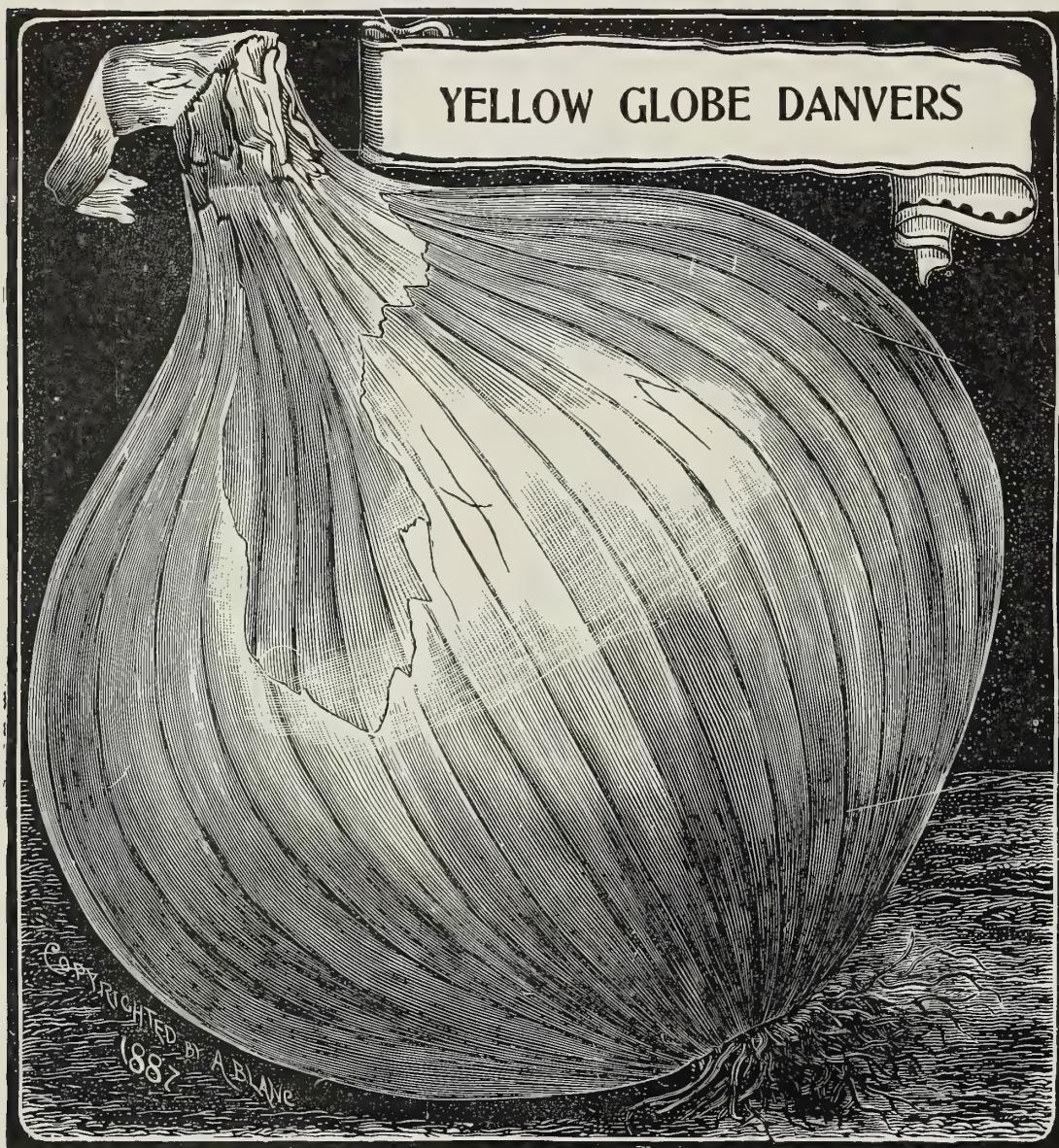


WHITE GLOBE ONION

## White Globe

Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe. To produce the beautifully white onions so much sought in every market, one must first of all have good seed. Second, grow well on *rich lands*. Third, exercise great care in harvesting and curing the crop. In Southport they "cord" up the onions in long rows, the bulbs on the inside and cover with boards so that the bulbs are well protected in the open air from rain or dew, which would be sure to discolor them. We have by years of careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has no equal in uniformity and beauty of shape and color.

Packet 10c, Oz. 35c, ¼ Lb. \$1.00, Lb. \$3.25.



## Yellow Globe Danvers

The ideal Danvers onion was originally oval or nearly flat, and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape, but we have by careful selection and breeding developed a strain having to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers, and yet decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of this most popular of yellow onions.

Packet 5c; Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 50c  
Lb. \$1.60.

## Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker

A very handsome onion of the largest size, and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish brown; flesh white, mild and tender. It is one of the best of the large European sorts. If started very early in hot beds it will produce a mammoth onion the first season.

Packet 5c; Oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c;  
Lb. \$2.50.



MAMMOTH SILVER KING ONION

## Mammoth Silver King

An enormous flat onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and early winter market. Skin silvery white; flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Packet 5c; Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00

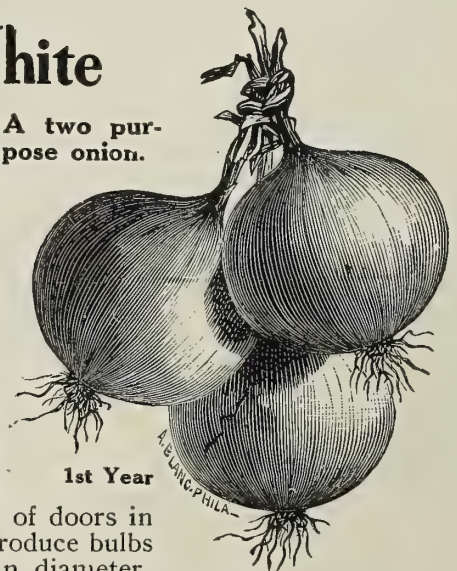
## New White Queen

A two purpose onion.

The small ones may be reset to produce large stock.

Considered the very best pickling onion.

A very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs about an inch in diameter, maturing very early. If these bulbs are set out the following spring, or if plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in the spring, they produce large onions.



Packet 5c; Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 60c; Lb. \$2.00.

\*\*\*

**We pay all postage or express charges on our seeds.**

# PARSLEY

Very useful for flavoring soups and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a

powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

**CULTURE**—It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the plants are about three inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The moss curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

## Champion Moss Curled

A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage, it is much sought.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 10c, 2 Oz. 15c, ¼ Lb. 25, Lb. 75c.



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

# PARSNIP

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

**CULTURE**—They do best in a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow, and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible, in drills 2 feet to 2½ feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants to five or six to the foot.



HOLLOW CROWN, OR GUERNSEY

## Hollow Crown or Guernsey

Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c, Oz. 10c, 2 Oz. 15c, ¼ Lb. 20c, Lb. 50c.



LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE PEPPER

# PEPPER

The culture of pepper is the same as for egg plant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, though they may mature sooner and may be sown a little later. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

## Large Bell or Bull Nose

Our stock of this well-known variety which is sometimes called Sweet Mountain is a great improvement on the best stock obtainable only a few years ago. Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. It is one of the most popular and desirable sorts. Fruit large cylindrical, with thick, mild flesh; of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe.

## "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper

Double the size of Ruby King, this is the largest and finest mild Red Pepper.

It is immensely productive for so large a pepper, and its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Frequently half a dozen peppers will touch each other, as if on a single bunch. The flesh is extremely mild and may be sliced and served as a salad.

Packet 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz. 30c; Oz. 55c.



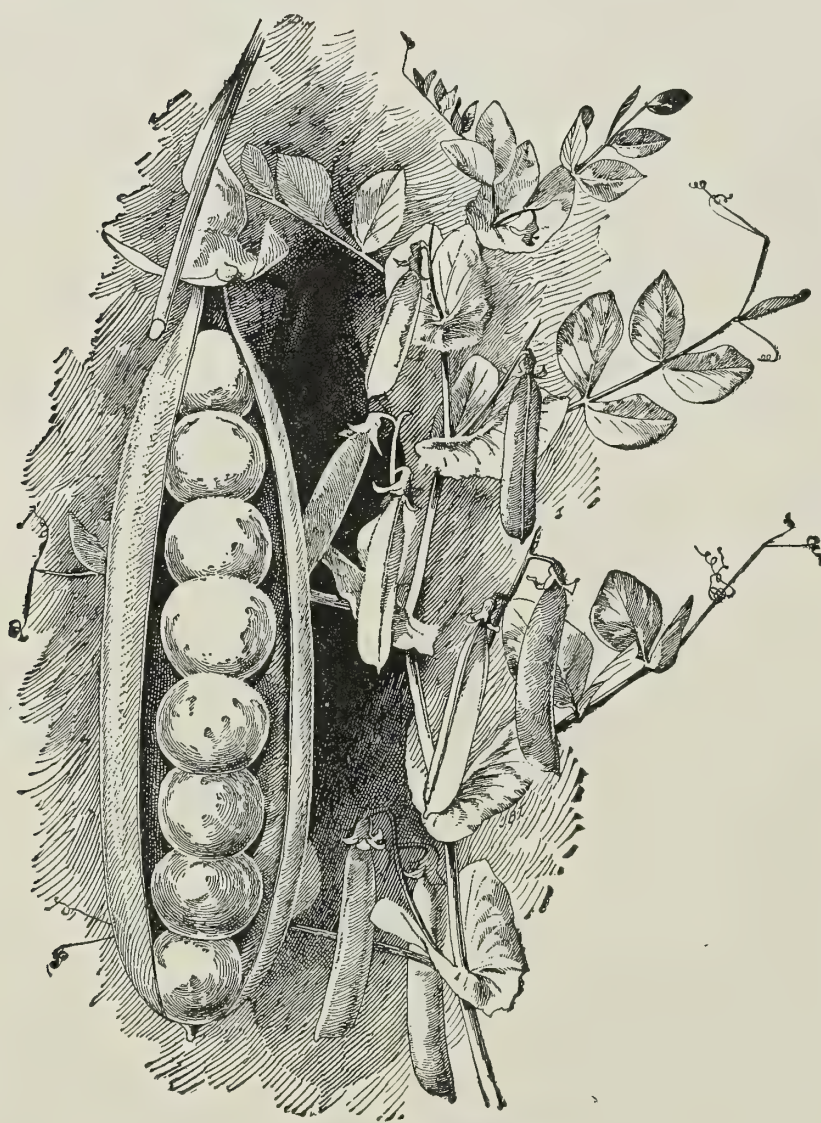
## Giant Crimson Pepper

This is a new pepper of exceptional merit. Pods are extremely large, sweet and very attractive. Plants are vigorous growers and produce an abundance of rich red fruit and will be found a much more profitable variety to grow than the Chinese large podded sorts which are inclined to be shy producers.

Packet 10c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz. 30c. Oz. 55c.

# PEAS

**CULTURE.**—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil. For succession select sorts that follow each other in ripening. *The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing.*



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR PEA

## Nott's Excelsior

THE BEST EARLY DWARF PEA.

It combines to a wonderful degree the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas without their deficiencies.

The vines are larger and more vigorous than American Wonder, and earlier and more prolific than Premium Gem. The Peas in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed.

A most desirable sort for the market gardener, and unsurpassed for the home garden.

Pkt. 10c. Pt. 30c. Qt. 50c. 4 Qts. \$1.75

## McLean's Little Gem

A very desirable early dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, growing about fifteen inches high. When green it is very large, sweet and of delicious flavor.

Pkt. 10c; Pint 30c;  
Qt. 50c; 4 Qts. \$1.75



MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM PEA

**REMEMBER** we pay all transportation charges. Other houses require you to add 15c per quart for these charges

## Everbearing

A variety maturing soon after the Gems, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about eighteen inches high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are removed as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out from the axil of each leaf branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort.

Packet 10c, Pt. 30c, Qt. 45c, 4 Qts. \$1.50.

EVERBEARING  
PEA



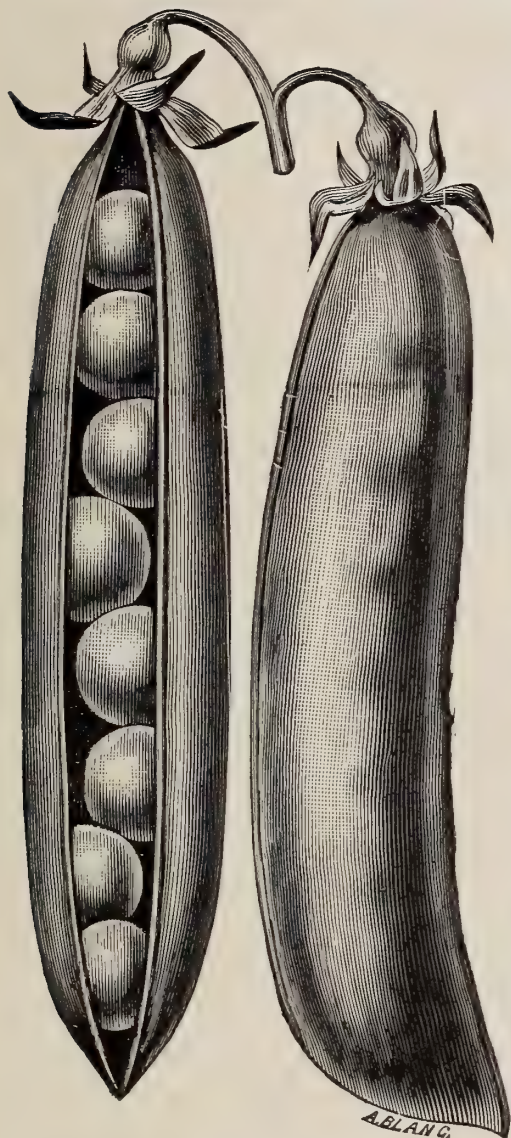
## Gradus

The Earliest Large-Podded Pea in Cultivation.

An extra early wrinkled pea. Vine of this most distinct sort is similar to the Telephone, but only three to three and one-half feet high. The immense pods are as large as those of the

Telephone, uniformly well-shaped and more attractive than those of most earlies. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color which they retain after cooking. This variety is practically the same as that sold as Prosperity. We have taken great pains to secure true stock and have it well grown, so we are sure that everyone who purchases our seed will be pleased with the variety. The gardener should try it.

Packet 10c; Pint 35c; Quart 60c; 4 Qts. \$2.00.



GRADUS PEAS

## New Dwarf Champion

One of the Richest and Best-Flavored Peas in Cultivation.

This is a dwarf-growing strain of the popular Champion of England, which for many years has been the standard large-podded late or main crop variety. While growing only two feet in height, it retains all the excellence of the parent tall variety. In warm soils and locations this dwarf type will give better results than the old strain. The vines are strong but short-jointed and stocky in growth, setting large pods freely. The pods are three inches in length, round and well-filled to the end.

Packet 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 50c; 4 Qts. \$1.75.

## Sutton's Excelsior

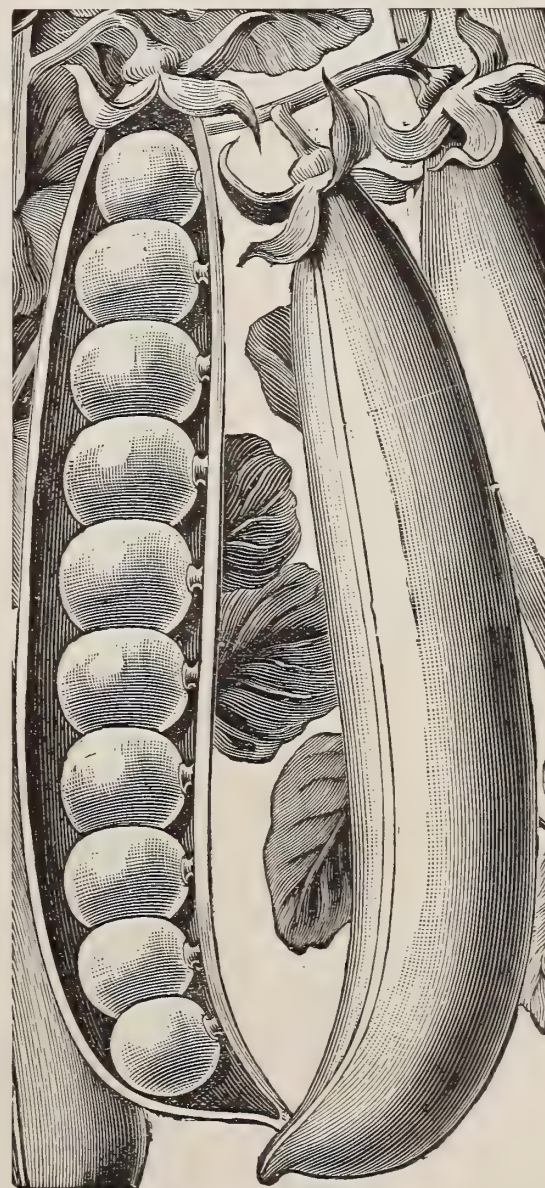
A new extra early dwarf wrinkled pea which is sure to become a great favorite on account of its large handsome pods. The Sutton's Excelsior vines are similar in growth to those of the Nott's Excelsior, about 12 to 14 inches high, but gives longer and more attractive pods; pale green in color, peas sweet and delicious.

Packet 10c; Pint 35c; Qt. 60c; 4 Qts. \$2.00.

## Thomas Laxton

An Extra Large Podded Early Pea, following close to the Gradus in point of earliness. A new, early, wrinkled variety of great merit. Vine three to three and one half feet high, similar to that of Gradus but darker in color, hardier and more productive. Pods large, long, with square ends, similar to but larger, longer and darker than those of the Champion of England and as uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, fine colored and unsurpassed in quality. We are certain that this pea needs only to be known to become one of the most popular sorts for the market and home garden, as it is certainly one of the best varieties yet produced.

Packet 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 60c; 4 Qts. \$2.00.



THOMAS LAXTON PEA

Your garden seeds are taking here. The first family I struck gave me an order, and I have taken an order from every house I visited.

Respectfully, A. RISSMILLER, Northumberland Co., Pa.

**REMEMBER** we pay all transportation charges. Other houses require you to add 15c per quart for these charges

# Telephone

This fine, second early pea has proved to be a valuable acquisition. Vines vigorous, growing about four feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves, and

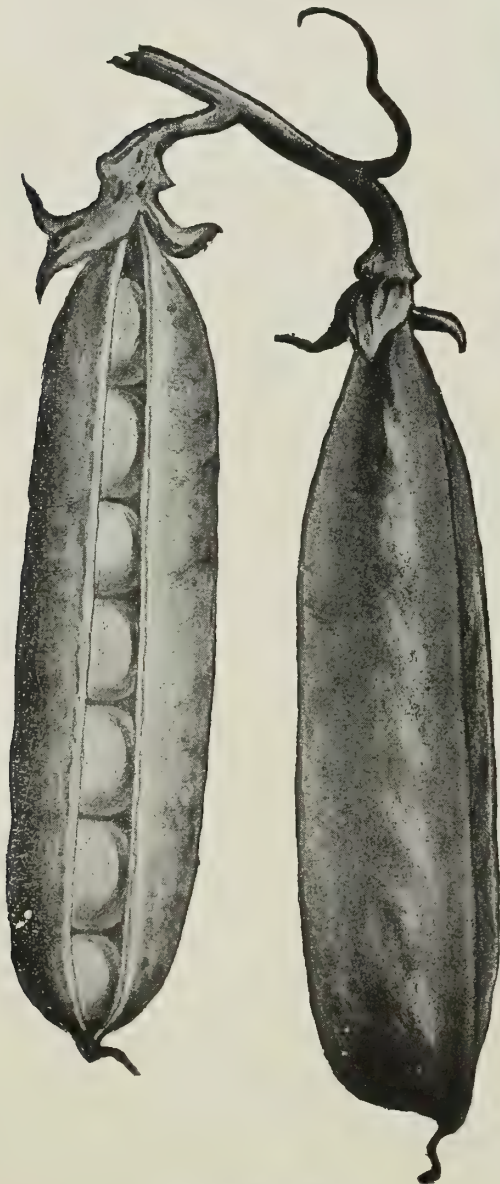
**Producing an Abundance of Very Large Pods Filled with immense Peas, which are Tender, Sweet and of Excellent Flavor.**

It comes into use just after the Premium Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea of recent introduction has gained more rapidly in popularity than this, thus showing that **It has sterling merit which gardeners appreciate.** The stock we offer is prolific and has been carefully selected. **Packet 10c; Pint 30c; Quart 50c 4 Quarts \$1.75**

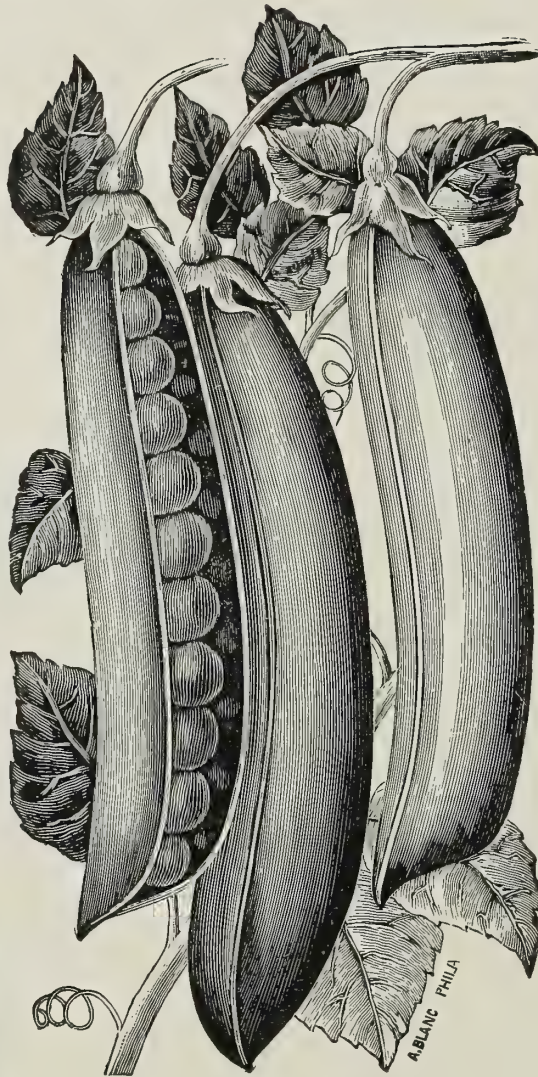
## Smooth Peas

### EARLIEST OF ALL or ALASKA

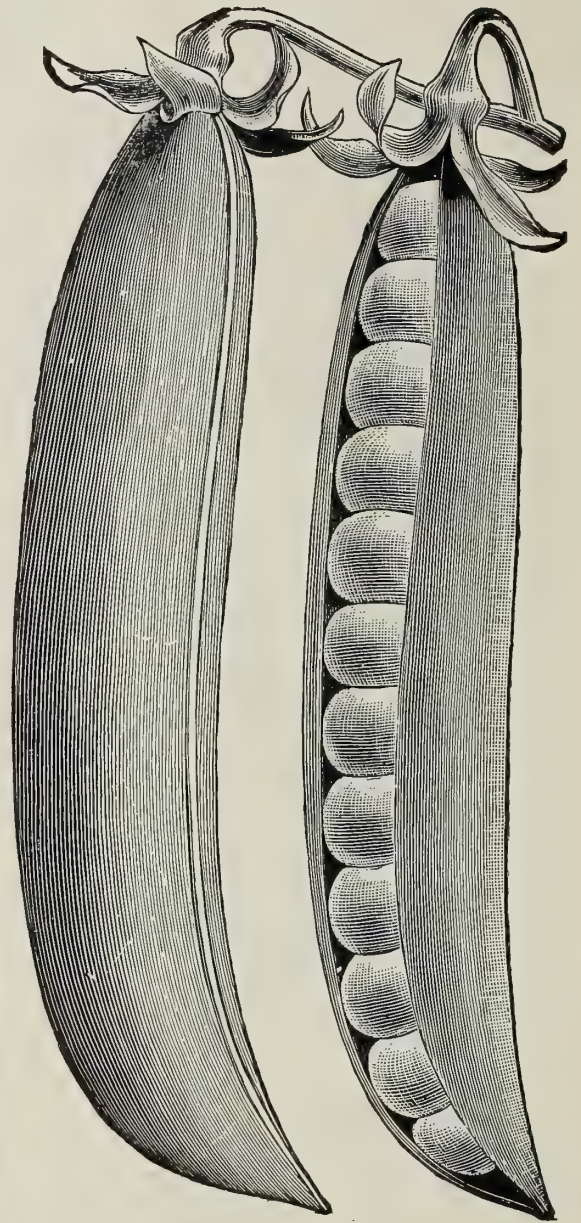
By careful selection and growing we have developed stock of this smooth, blue pea, which in evenness of growth of vine and early maturity of pods is *unequaled by any other extra early pea.* Vines two to two and one-half feet high, unbranched



TELEGRAPH PEA



EARLIEST OF ALL OR ALASKA



TELEPHONE PEA

bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium sized, bright green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas small, bluish green. **Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.**

Pkt. 10c. Pt. 30c. Qt. 50c. 4 Qts. \$1.50



## Telegraph Peas

A splendid second early variety. Stronger growing and hardier vines than the Telephone. Vines about four feet high; pods extra large; peas green, very large, exceptionally tender and of the finest flavor. When dry the peas are almost smooth.

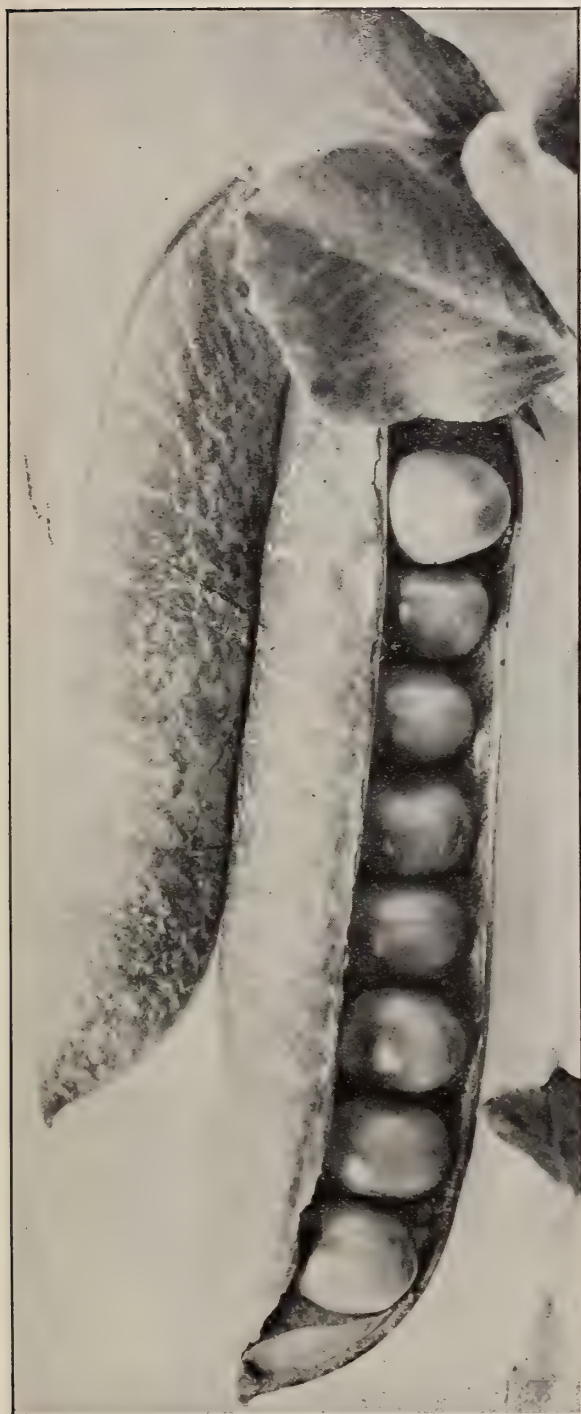
Pkt. 10c. Pt. 30c. Qt. 45c. 4 Qts. \$1.50.

## Mammoth Melting Sugar Edible Podded Wrinkled Peas

There is a class of peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Mammoth Melting Sugar, and our strain is exceptionally fine. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high.

Packet 10c. Pt. 35c. Qt. 60c.

**REMEMBER** we pay all transportation charges. Other houses require you to add 15c per quart for these charges



ALDERMAN PEA

**Alderman** (Second Early.) This comparatively new pea is in many respects the very best early main-crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unreservedly

Packet 10c; Pt. 35c; Qt. 60c; 4 Qts. \$2.00.

## Improved Stratagem

A splendid main crop variety. Most stocks of the large podded, semi-dwarf, English varieties of peas have been so wanting in uniformity and evenness of type as to disgust American planters, but by constant effort we have developed a stock which comes true and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of the large podded sorts. The pods are of largest size and uniformly filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality.

Packet 10c; Pt. 30c; Qt. 50c; 4 Qts. \$1.75.

Your Garden Seeds are reported as the best ever bought. A. S. Henry, Kane County, Illinois.

Most of the seed produced two plants each. It is the finest we ever had. Grant Acker, Potter Co., Pa.

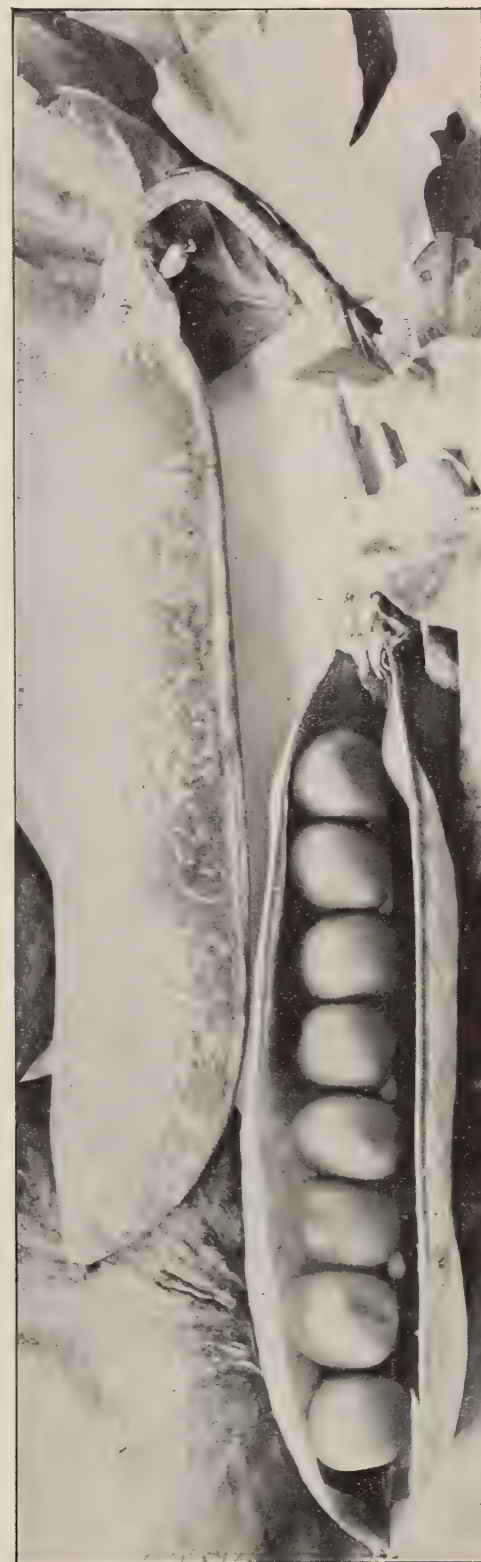
I bought Tomato and Cabbage seed from your agent, sowed the same in boxes and in five days it came up in fine shape. Mrs. F. Lee, Todd Co., Minn.

The customers I sold your Garden Seeds to are highly pleased. I used a good many myself and all proved satisfactory. Peter Miller, Clarion Co., Pennsylvania.

I can say that your seeds are excellent. It seems as if every seed that I sowed grew. R. P. Bryant, Todd County, Minn.

Your Garden Seeds have given good satisfaction. I got a good recommend from every man I asked about them. F. E. Bowman, Lackawanna Co., Pa.

I sowed your seed last Spring and have the best Garden I have had for years. Mrs. Fanny Holland, Saratoga County, N. Y.



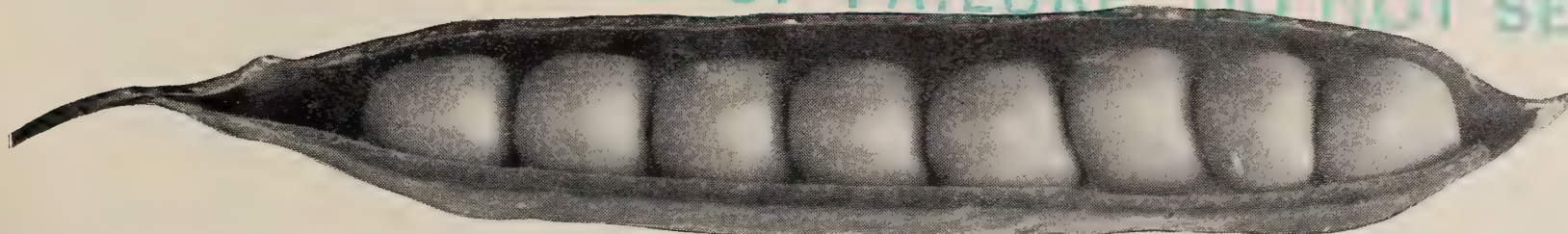
IMPROVED STRATAGEM

## PRINCE EDWARD PEA

### The Largest Podded Pea ever Produced

As the name implies the Prince Edward Pea is of English origin. At the leading Agricultural shows it has always taken first prize. There is a constantly increasing demand for large podded peas on account of the saving of time in picking. This variety produces pods seven inches long and upwards, containing 8 to 13 dark green peas of finest quality. Vines grow exceedingly thrifty and free from blight or mildew, 5 to 6 feet in length and enormously productive. The most luscious flavor of these peas combined with the tremendous size of pod is sure to make them as popular in this country as they now are in England.

Packet 15c. Pint 40c. Quart 75c.



PRINCE EDWARD PEA

# BIG TOM PUMPKIN

A choice new Pumpkin.  
Enormous yielder and excellent quality.

This grand new Pumpkin, is the result of many years selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Mammoth Pumpkin. So carefully has the selection been made, that the Big Toms will run uniformly to more than twice the size and weight of the original parent stock.

**20 Tons Per Acre** were produced on the field from which the above photograph was taken. The size and shape of the pumpkins are well shown in the foreground of this picture.

**Quality.** The skin and flesh are of a deep, rich orange color, of excellent flavor for pies, etc., cooking soft and tender. For table use and stock feeding, no more profitable or better variety can be grown.

Ounce 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c; Lb. 60c.



FIELD OF BIG TOM PUMPKINS FROM WHICH OUR SEED WAS SAVED



PIE PUMPKIN

## PIE PUMPKIN

We consider this a true pumpkin rather than a squash as it is sometimes called, but under any name it is a decidedly good acquisition. It makes a pie which most people consider superior to one made from any other variety of either squash or pumpkin. The nearly round, comparatively small fruit is covered with a fine gray netting over a smooth, yellow skin. Flesh very thick, sweet and fine flavored.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

## RADISH

Cultivated chiefly for its roots, though the young seed leaves may be used as salad and the green seed pods for pickles. For the home garden, sow on rich, sandy soil as early in the Spring as it is fit to work. For forcing, sow in hot beds, having very rich, sandy soil, made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from 60 to 150 seeds to the square foot, and cover with  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of soil sifted on, and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the the bed is a good one, the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one days.

### Chartier or Shepherd

This variety is very desirable for outdoor culture. Roots soon attain a nice size for the table and continue firm and delicious until at least one and one-fourth inches in diameter, thus giving good roots for a much longer time than the early forcing sorts. Roots are oblong, scarlet rose in color and taper gradually to a white tip. Very attractive.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

### Early Scarlet Globe

This variety will give marketable roots as early as the small forcing, extra early sorts, and when fully matured are much larger. Slightly olive-shape, skin bright scarlet color; flesh white and very crisp. We consider this one of the very best first early sorts for forcing.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 85c.

### French Breakfast

A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, on account of its excellent quality and its beautiful color.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c, 2 Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST

RADISH



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED

## Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.

A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip, and is becoming very popular as a market sort. Fully as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely; it is more attractive in appearance. Cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. Sold also as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing etc. Packet 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 80c.



EARLY LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP IMPROVED RADISH

## Early Long Scarlet, Short Top Improved

This small topped sort is about six inches long, grows half out of the ground, and is a standard and excellent sort either for private gardens or market use. It continues brittle and tender until July. The roots are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. The flesh is white and crisp. Packet 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.

## White Strasburg

This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four to five inches long and about two inches thick, very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 10c, 2 Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.

## Winter Radish

Sow about the same time as winter turnips, on light, rich soil, in drills, 18 inches apart; give frequent cultivation, and thin 2 to 6 inches apart, according to size of variety. For winter use, pull before severe frost, and store in damp sand in cellar.

### California Mammoth White China

First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about 1 foot long, and 2 or 3 inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00.

### Half-Long Black Spanish

Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three of four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter as the roots keep a long time.

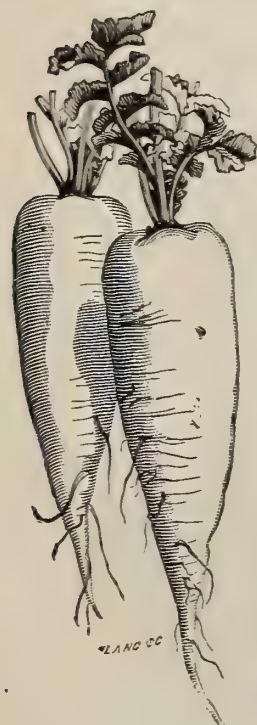
Packet 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.



CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH

WHITE CHINA

WINTER RADISH



WHITE STRASBURG

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX RADISH—See Supplement

## CRIMSON GIANT RADISH

After thorough tests we highly recommend this valuable Radish to our customers.

A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip shaped; color a beautiful crimson-carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 10c; 2 Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c; Lb. 90c.



CRIMSON GIANT RADISH.

## RAPE DWARF ESSEX FOR SOWING

There is only one "best" variety of Rape for forage and that is Dwarf Essex. Do not be deluded into buying inferior grades by unscrupulous dealers or exaggerated advertisements. **There is no plant that will give as heavy a yield of forage at such a small cost as this,** and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. Especially valuable for green manuring and pasture. When fed off by sheep it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils than any other plant. Beware of the worthless annual variety that is often sold and which is not only worthless for forage but once planted is liable to become a pernicious weed. Biennial.

**CULTURE**—Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds of seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pounds of seed per acre.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10c; Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c. Special prices on quantities quoted on request.

## RHUBARB or Pie Plant.

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

**CULTURE**—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil, and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall, transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way, and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnæus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c.



SALSIFY

## SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

**CULTURE**—It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and illshaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

### Mammoth Sandwich Island

This is in every way superior to the Large White, being larger, stronger and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c; 2 Oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.50.

## SPINAGE

Spinage is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking.

**CULTURE**—Spinage should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart, and begin thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or they will be tough and stringy. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw. South of Philadelphia, spinage can be grown without covering.

## SAVOY LEAVED

The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants of upward growth, with narrow, pointed leaves which are curled like those of Savoy cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size for use but soon runs to seed.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 15c; Lb. 40

## LONG STANDING

An improved round seeded strain of excellent quality; after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts; leaves comparatively smooth and a very dark, rich green. Very popular with market gardeners.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 15c; Lb. 40c.



# SQUASH

**CULTURE**—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts 8 to 10. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts, care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

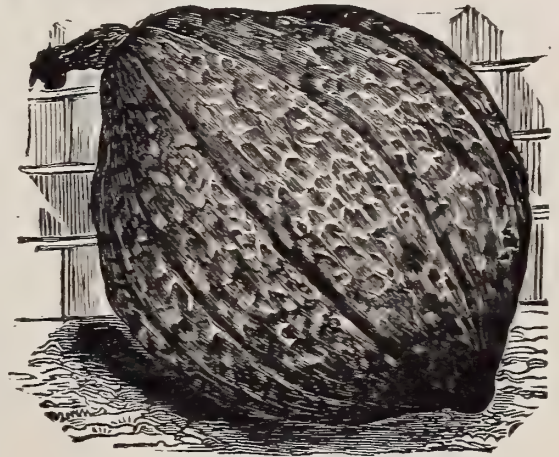
The Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

## WINTER SQUASHES

### Boston Marrow

A fall and winter variety, very popular in the Boston Market. Of oval form; skin thin, when ripe, bright orange mottled with light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed, but not as dry as the Hubbard. We have an unusually good stock of this sort.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c; Lb. 75c.



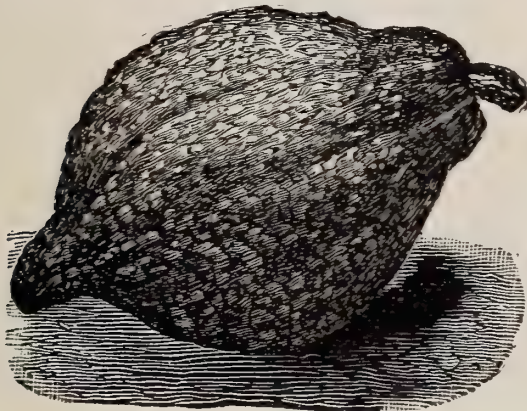
BOSTON MARROW SQUASH

### HUBBARD

This is a superior variety and one of the best of winter squashes; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected with regard to quality of the flesh and color and wartiness of the shell but the later

peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised. Our customers can plant this variety in perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard.

Packet 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25



WINTER HUBBARD SQUASH

is warty, hard and strong and a very beautiful orange red color except for a bit of olive green on the blossom end. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the rind, never having the green tinge so objectionable in the older sort. It cooks very dry, fine grained and good flavored.

We believe this is the best fall and winter sort yet introduced and that it deserves to and will become a most popular variety. It certainly has no superior as a table squash.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c; Lb. \$1.25.

### Golden Hubbard

This is a true Hubbard Squash except in Color which is Bright Red.

The vine is a vigorous but not rampant grower and wonderfully productive, expending the energy derived from liberal fertilizing in the production of an increased number rather than of overgrown and coarse fruits as some varieties are apt to do. It ripens its crop very early and uniformly, thus making it a certain cropper. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from six to eight pounds, and in shape are like the Hubbard. Though maturing early they are wonderfully long keepers so they can be held over in good condition for spring use. The shell

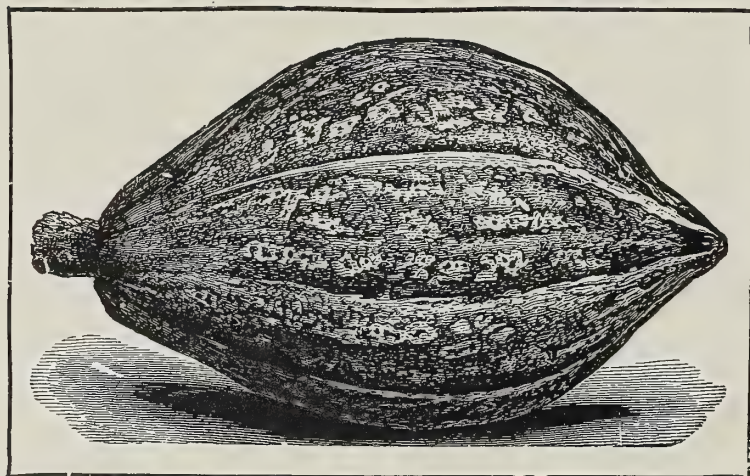


GOLDEN HUBBARD SQUASH

We pay all mail and express charges. Our seeds are therefore cheaper than those of other houses where customers pay these charges



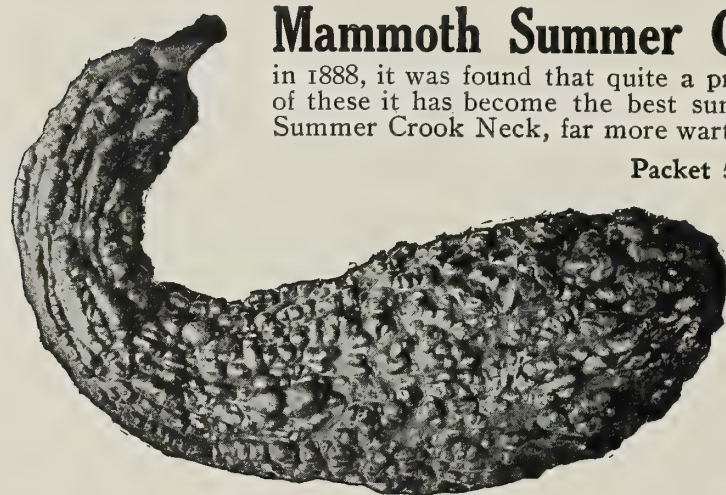
## Delicious Squash



A Choice, Early Winter Variety;  
Exceptionally Fine in Flavor;  
Flesh Extra Thick.

*Description.*—We are convinced that this Squash is particularly excellent in quality and in that respect is by some preferred even to the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size; shell moderately hard but very thin; flesh thick, fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is of very fine flavor and in condition for use.

Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c. Lb. \$1.00



### Mammoth Summer Crookneck Squash

When the stock of this very valuable variety was first obtained in 1888, it was found that quite a proportion of the vines made runners. By a vigorous weeding out of these it has become the best summer squash in existence. It is thrice as large as the ordinary Summer Crook Neck, far more warty and several days earlier. Color, bright yellow.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c, Lb. \$1.00.

### Mammoth White Bush Scallop

Many seedsmen have listed Mammoth White Bush Scallop squash but until we set out our stock in 1895, there was no uniformly large, clear white, scalloped squash in trade. The fruit is a beautiful, clear waxy white, instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped squashes.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c, Lb. \$1.00.



## TOBACCO

Tobacco is an annual plant and although it grows to greater size in the south, an equally good quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the north. We have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain which are

the best varieties for the general planter, and believe the list we offer contains all that are of special merit.

**CULTURE**—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

### Connecticut Seed Leaf

Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown south. In many of the Northern States and in Canada, this variety is the staple crop. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 25c; 2 Oz. 40c.

### HAVANA

The leaf of this variety is very thin and fine textured. It possesses a very delicate flavor and is extensively used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c, Oz. 40c. 2 Oz. 75c.

## TOMATO

All our tomato seeds are grown from stocks raised strictly for seed purposes and from seed stocks carefully selected. We challenge comparison of our stocks with any offered.

**CULTURE**—Tomatoes do best on light warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a

rapid vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past. When the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them 4 or 5 inches apart. Give plenty of air, and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frosts is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard, and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully, and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.

# EARLIANA

**The Earliest and Best  
Large Smooth Red  
Tomato.**

Our experience with this new and most valuable variety confirms all that has been claimed for it. Market gardeners in this vicinity are enthusiastic in its praise, and grow it for early market in preference to any other variety. It is a full week ahead of all others. The plant is of strong and vigorous growth, setting its fruit freely and in great abundance. The fruit is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its large size, perfect form, bright red color, and delicious flavor. It ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best medium and late sorts. It has very few seeds, usually about one-third as many as other kinds, and for this reason cannot be sold at the price of heavy seed yielding sorts.

Packet 5c, Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00 Pound \$3 50.



## Improved TROPHY

The Trophy was the first of the modern improved sorts, and it had qualities of color, size and solidity which entitled it to hold a place against the much lauded new kinds; though all admitted it lacked in smoothness and regularity. By most careful breeding and selection, there has been developed a strain in which all the original good qualities are retained and even intensified, and which compares favorably with any in smoothness regularity and symmetry of the fruit. We offer our Improved Trophy as a sort whose large, strong growing, vigorous and productive vine very large, very solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit will satisfy the most exacting.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c. Lb. \$2.50



## Chalk's Early Jewel

A new, bright-red tomato of large size and finest quality and flavor, maturing a few days after Earliana and June Pink. While the fruit begins to mature very early for so large a tomato, the vines are vigorous and will give a succession of pickings extending over a long season. Very desirable either for the market gardener or for home use.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.10. Lb. \$3.50.

## ACME

We have given a good deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest and most uniform in size, and earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. **For market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited tomato either for home market or to ship, for private gardens, or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class.** This variety is used for planting under glass.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85c; Lb. \$2.50

## Atlantic Prize or Ruby

The fault of the distinctively early tomatoes was that they have been lacking in size and symmetry. This is all changed now, and instead of the small, rough, deeply corrugated fruits of the "Hundred Day" type we have in the Atlantic Prize a variety bearing fruit which in size, shape, color, solidity and quality, will compare favorably with the later kinds, and by repeated trials we have demonstrated that it ripens up a large portion of its crop the earliest of any variety. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored, red, extra early tomato. Vine small, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters, which ripen all together. Where earliness is the chief consideration this is the best variety.

Pkt. 5c, Oz. 30c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85 Lb \$2.50

## Dwarf Champion

This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about 2 feet high. The branches are short, makes a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. **This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato.** Fruit smooth, medium sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use.

The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing as it can be planted closer to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds.

Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.

Packet 5c. Oz. 35c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00 Lb. \$3.00.

## BEAUTY

We have been selecting this for a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it **the Smoothest and Best of the Large Purple Sorts.** Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose.

Pkt. 5c; Oz. 30c  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85c; Lb. \$2.50



JUNE PINK TOMATO

## Golden Queen

Fruit large, smooth and symmetrical; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well shaped as the best shaped red varieties and of superior flavor.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00  
Lb. \$3.00

## JUNE PINK

In the June Pink tomato we have a new purple-fruited variety, equal in vigor and earliness to our Scarlet Earliana, which has met with such favor. The fruit is large, smooth and excellent quality, maturing extremely early. Many markets call for purple tomatoes and in the June Pink we are able to offer the earliest variety of this type ever originated.

Pkt. 10c. Oz. 40c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00  
Lb. \$3.50

## STONE

This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy. Packet 5c. Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85c. Lb. \$2.75.

**TOMATOES.—Continued.**

# PONDEROSA

As the name indicates the fruit of this variety attains an enormous size; the largest in cultivation. Fruit is purple, very thick fleshed, quite free from acid and fine for slicing. Very small seed cells and few seeds. Vines vigorous but spreading.

Packet 5c. Oz. 45c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.50.

# MATCHLESS

A large, bright red tomato, which has become very popular in the east. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to the stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality though softer than that of either Improved Trophy or Stone.

Packet 5c. Oz. 30c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 80c. Lb. \$2.50.

# TURNIP

For feeding stock in fall and winter, there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas. Sow in drills about sixteen inches apart, and half an inch deep or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured.

## Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved

A most excellent early garden variety and largely used in the Southern States. Root medium size, flat; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is desirable for table use, but is spongy and inferior when overgrown.



Packet 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 80c.

## Yellow Globe

A very attractive and beautiful sort. Roots medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape, smooth skinned and of beautiful pale yellow color. Flesh crisp, tender and of fine quality.

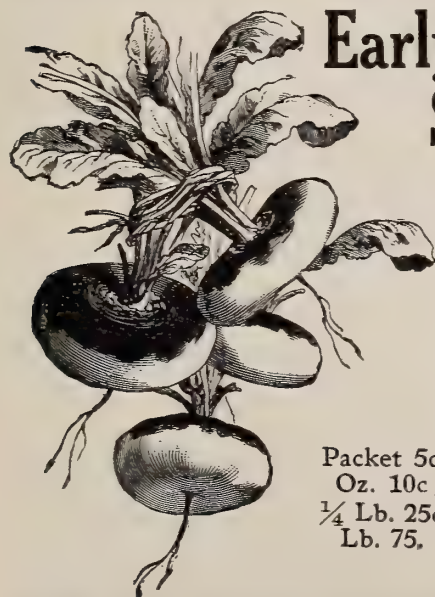
Packet 5c.

Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 80c.

## Sweet German

Very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England states, grows to a large size and is considered one of the best for table use or for feeding stock. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga and should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and very sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 80c.



## Early Purple Top Strap Leaved

This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form flat, like a broad disc, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth.

Packet 5c;  
Oz. 10c;  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c.  
Lb. 75.



## Purple Top White Globe

A globular variety nearly as large as Pomeranian White Globe, of beautiful appearance and the white flesh is of excellent quality, desirable for the table or stock; keeps well and is a fine market sort.

Packet 5c;

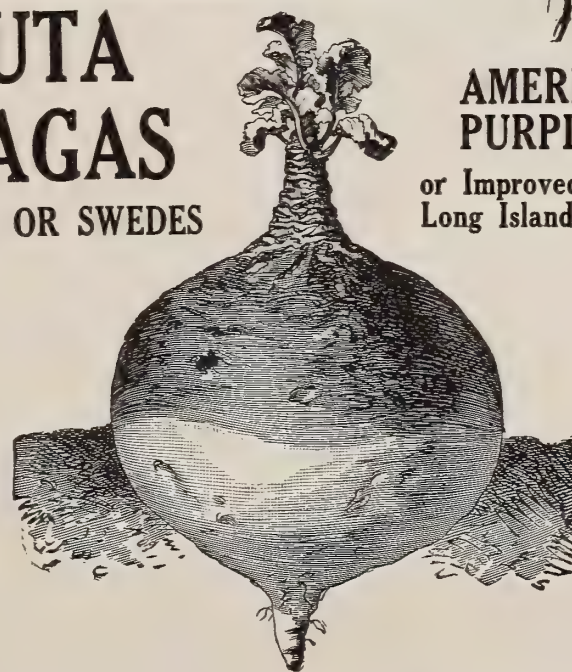
Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 80c.

## RUTA BAGAS

OR SWEDES

## AMERICAN PURPLE TOP

or Improved Long Island



This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list.

Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

## White Swede or Russian Turnip

This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich.

Packet 5c; Oz. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 75c.

## Universal, or Canadian Gem Ruta Baga

Roots nearly round, purple above ground, yellow beneath; very small in top and neck; flesh yellow and of excellent quality. Variety is drought and mildew resisting to a remarkable degree. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c. Lb. 80c.

# CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

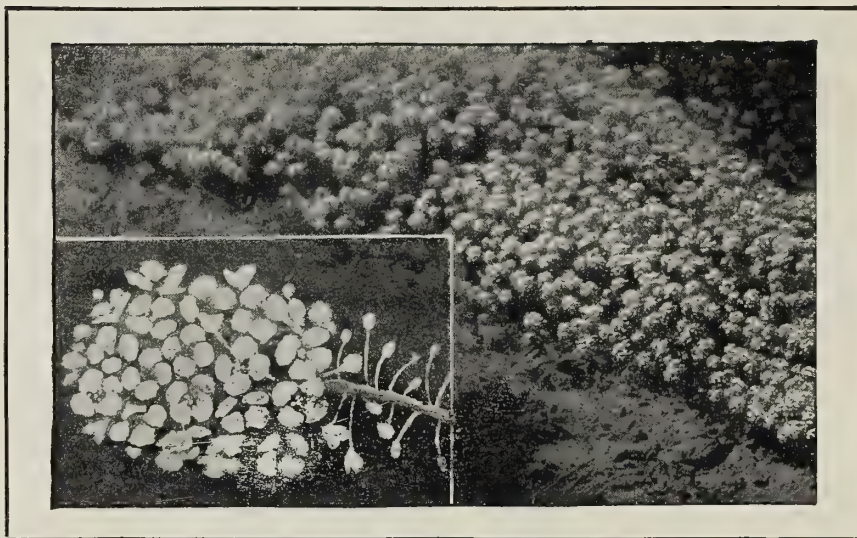


AGERATUM

**AGERATUM** A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers borne in dense clusters are very useful for bouquets and the plants are very attractive in the garden. The different varieties are from six inches to two feet high and are covered with bloom nearly all summer.

**Mexicanum.** Light blue about twenty inches high. **Packet 5c.**

**Imperial Dwarf White.** Height eight inches. **Packet 5c.**



ALYSSUM

**ALYSSUM** Every garden should have plenty of Sweet Alyssum; its small white flowers, borne in great profusion, are delicately fragrant and valuable for cutting. It is a good basket and pot plant, and valuable for carpet bedding. In the border sow thickly, so as to make a mass. It is desirable to sow the seeds early in spring, or even in the previous autumn. To prepare a basket for winter blooming, sow the seed about the last of August. If the plants come up thickly, thin them out, a dozen plants are enough for a good-sized basket. When out of bloom cut back; and they will produce another crop of flowers. **Sweet.** Hardy annual. Flowers small and sweet.

**Packet 5c.**

**AQUILEGIA** *See Columbine*



## AMARANTHUS

or JOSEPH'S COAT

A hardy annual with brilliant foliage, giving great contrasts of color. Leaves red, yellow and green.

Especially useful for groups, borders and foliage effects. Tri-color.

**Packet 5c.**

## Antirrhinum

*See Snapdragon*

## ASTERS

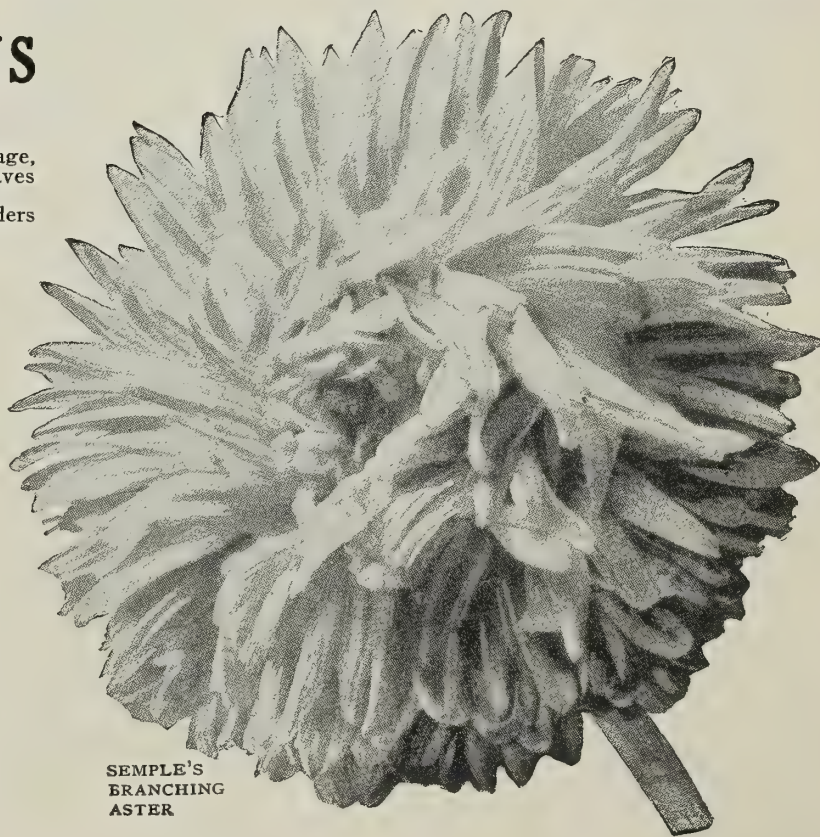
Asters, as a class, may be compared with Chrysanthemums, having all the forms. For summer and fall decorations they fill the place of this magnificent flower the best of anything we have. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, or started early in the spring in the house or under glass. The soil, about the plants should be rich and stirred frequently during the summer, and a vigorous growth encouraged. Annual.

**Semple's Branching** A class of very strong growing asters not coming into bloom until very late, but producing flowers so large, double, perfect in form and borne on such long stems, that florists often sell them for Chrysanthemums. Choicest mixture of the finest strains and colors. **Mixed Colors, Packet 10c.**

**PURPLE, Packet 10c.**

**PINK, Packet 10c.**

**WHITE, Packet 10c.**



SEMPLÉ'S  
BRANCHING  
ASTER



## ASTERS

EXTRA EARLY HOHENZOLLERN

**Extra Early Hohenzollern** Plants of medium size, extremely early and producing abundantly, blooms of the largest size, fully four inches in diameter. The petals are of open Comet type, and unusually graceful in their seemingly careless arrangement. These asters have the desirable combination of extreme earliness, large size and splendid cutting qualities.

**Rose.** The earliest red Aster. **Packet 10c.**

**White.** The largest early white Aster, only a few days later than rose. **Packet 10c.**

**Silver Lilac.** A charming delicate shade. **Packet 10c.**

**Giant Comet** } *See*  
**Victoria** } *Inside*  
**Japanese** } *Cover*



BIGNONIA RADICANS

## BIGNONIA RADICANS

(*Trumpet Vine*). One of the most showy, certainly one of the best hardy, deciduous flowering climbers for covering verandas, arbors, trunks of trees, old walls, etc. Vines should be moderately pruned and well trained so as to afford a good circulation of air, thus insuring more and better bloom. Flowers a brilliant scarlet, trumpet shaped. Hardy perennial. **Packet 10c.**

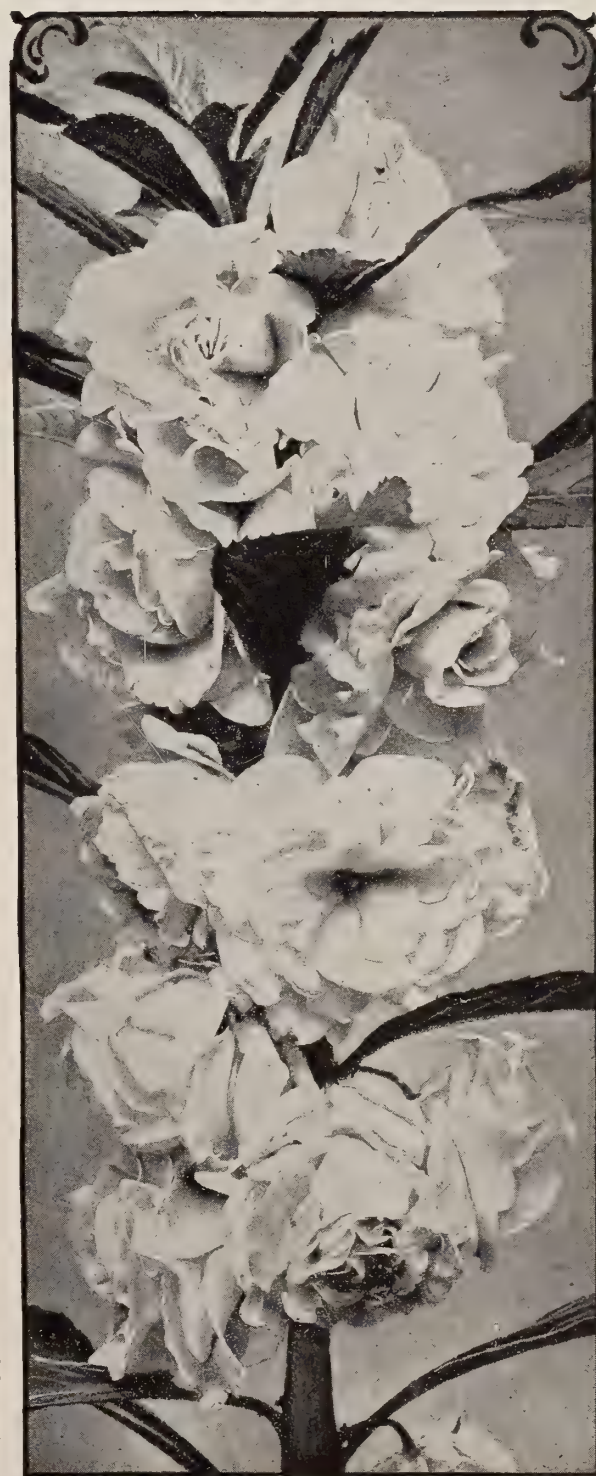
## BABY'S BREATH *See Gypsophila*

**BALSAM** The garden Balsam is a native of India, and likes a bright sun and warm weather. The seed should be sown in the house, the garden after the ground has become warm. The seeds germinate quickly, and young plants make a rapid growth. When they are an inch or two high, transplant the seedlings four or five inches apart, so that they may have light and air on all sides, and by the time they are about four inches high, transplant to their permanent place. Set the plants at least a foot apart in soil that has been well enriched. Tender annuals. Two feet high. The flowers are very large, extra double. A superb strain.

Mixed Colors. **Packet 10c.**

## Batchelor's Button *See Centaurea*

## Butterfly Flower *See Schizanthus*



BALSAM

MIKADO ASTERS—See Supplement

**CANDYTUFT**

Candytufts have long been among the most highly prized of garden annuals. The best effect is produced by raising the plants in masses, the seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom. Sow in rows six to eight inches apart, and thin out the plants so that those remaining will have plenty of room. The soil should be rich, and when blooming time comes keep the plants well watered, especially if it be a dry time. The plants are very branching, and it is essential at times to prune away some of the shoots in order to increase the size of the flowers.

**Fine Mixed.** Six inches high, blooms the entire season; fine for edging. Mixed colors.

Packet 5c.

**INDIANA CO., PA.** Everybody is highly pleased with your Seeds. They say they are the finest lot of seeds ever seen in this section of the country. I say so too.

W. W. BRADY.

**Calliopsis**  
or **Coreopsis**

Very showy border plants, producing in great profusion and for a long time flowers which are bright yellow and rich brown, either self-colored or with these colors and red contrasted.

**Choicest Mixture**  
Packet 5c.

**Canterbury Bell**

A handsome, hardy biennial of rich colors and a profuse bloomer. Grows best in light, rich soil. Should be transplanted in the Fall or given protection against Winter weather.

Flowers large, bell-shaped and of striking appearance. Colors white, and many shades of blue, rose, lilac and violet.

Height two to four feet.

**Double Mixed,**  
Packet 10c

**CENTAUREA**  
or **BATCHELOR'S BUTTON**

The Centaureas are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials which though botanically alike are very different in appearance. Some are very valuable for the beauty of their silvery white, velvet-like foliage, the flowers being from seed.

**Double Mixed.** (*Batchelor's Button*). Produces larger, more globular flowers than the common variety.

Packet 5c.

**CELOSIA**  
or **COCKSCOMB**

A class of plants having colored foliage and in which the innumerable small flowers and seed vessels together with their supports form a very brilliantly colored mass, sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes and sometimes more dense, being corrugated and frilled at the edge like a cock's comb. They form the gayest possible decoration, retaining their brilliant coloring for a long time after being cut. Very commonly grown out of doors but also adapted for the green house or conservatory. Half hardy annuals. Plant in light, rich soil and give plenty of moisture.

**Dwarf Mixed.** A mixture of the best dwarf growing sorts.

Packet 5c.

**COCKSCOMB** *See Celosia***COLUMBINE**

(*Aquilegia*). Every well regulated garden has a space devoted to hardy perennials and no bed of perennials would be complete without a due proportion of Columbines. They are of the easiest culture and when once established will furnish for many years a magnificent display of the handsomest flowers each spring and summer. The beds should be kept clear of weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well rotted manure. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

**Mixed double, best and finest colors.**

Packet 5c.

**CUCUMBER VINE** *See Wild Cucumber*

**THE FINEST SEED THEY EVER HAD.** If my patrons have met with the same success with their seed as my wife has with hers which she bought of you, I do not think it will be worth while to try and sell next spring, for it will take so much ground to put the plants on. I think most of the seed produced two plants each. It is simply the finest seed we ever had.

GRANT ACKER, Potter Co., Pa.

CENTAUREA

## CANNAS

For a brilliant show all summer there is no plant excelling the Canna; nothing can exceed the beauty and variety of color of these magnificent bedding or greenhouse plants. Start the seed in heat in February; the plants will bloom by August in the greatest profusion.

**FINEST LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES**  
MIXED, PACKET 10c.

*In idle hours,  
'Mong trees and flowers,  
Where birds sweetly sing,  
Let all care take wing;  
Let thoughts Divine  
Fill the soul of thine  
And the Spirit of Spring  
Will Happiness bring.*



CANNAS

## CARNATIONS

The delicately rich and grateful odor, and perfect outline of the Carnation, secures for it a prominent place in all collections of plants, either for the house or garden. The plants may be potted in September, watered and shaded a few days, and they will go right along blooming all winter in a bright sunny window. Our mixture embraces a large variety of colors and are the cream of the standard varieties.

**DOUBLE MIXED**, producing many double flowers of all shades and colors.

Packet 15c.



CARNATIONS

## CASTOR BEAN or RICINUS

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring. Annual.

**ZANZIBARENSIS** (Zanzibar Castor Oil Plant.) New and distinct. The gigantic leaves, two to two and one-half feet across and the great size of the plant, surpass any other known Ricinus. We offer four varieties in mixture. Packet 5c.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM (GARDEN)

A very showy and effective garden flower. Especially desirable for cut flowers. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists.

**CORONARIUM**, Double Mixed, Packet 5c.

CASTOR BEAN  
OR RICINUS





COBÆA

## Cobæa Scandens

A fine, rapid-growing climber with handsome foliage, and large bell-shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet blue. A well established plant, will run about thirty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial.

Seed should be planted on edge and covered but lightly with soil.

Packet 10c.



COSMOS

**COSMOS** A very effective, autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bush-like plants five to eight feet high and covered with large, single, dahlia-like flowers. Should be started in this latitude in March and transplanted to open ground about June 1st.

**FINEST MIXTURE, Packet 10c.**



**DAHLIAS** Owing to the introduction of many new varieties of American origin, the Dahlia has taken a wonderful leap in popular favor everywhere. On many accounts the Dahlia is a very desirable plant to grow. The flowers are showy and gorgeous. It commences to bloom in July and August, and continues flowering until cut down by frost. Both the single and double strains may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed. If planted early and forced they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials. **Finest Double, Mixed, seed saved from choicest double flowers, Packet 15c.**

## Forget-me-not or MYOSOTIS



FORGET-ME-NOT or MYOSOTIS

*"A little modest flower,  
To friendship ever  
dear."*

Perennial plants, flowering the first season if sown early. Small white and blue flowers. Seed may be sown in a hotbed and transplanted, or in the open ground in spring.

**Alpestris blue.**

Packet 5c.

## Four O'Clock or MIRABILIS

Mirabilis is known as Four O'Clock because its flowers open about that time of the evening and fade the next morning. By the French it is called Belle de Nuit, or Beauty of the Night. It grows two feet high, with bright foliage and fragrant flowers of desirable colors. Set plants two feet apart. Makes a nice summer hedge if set a foot apart. Seed should be planted in the open ground where plants are desired. The roots may be taken up in the autumn, and preserved through the winter for spring planting, in the same manner as Dahlias.

**Best Varieties Mixed,**

Packet 5c.



FOUR O'CLOCK or MIRABILIS

## FOXGLOVE

(*Digitalis*). Grows to the height of three or four feet, affording dense spikes of brilliantly colored flowers which are terminal and half as long as height of plant. Colors white, lavender and rose. A valuable flower in every perennial garden; does not usually blossom until the second year. Hardy biennial or perennial.

Fine Mixed, Packet 5c.



FOXGLOVE

## GOURDS

These climbers grow ten to twenty feet high, producing curiously shaped and colored fruit. Very useful and ornamental for covering stumps, etc. A tender annual.

Mixed, Packet 5c.



GOURDS

## HOLLYHOCK

"Queen Hollyhock, with butterflies for crowns."

In situations suitable for tall flowers we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock; and yet the improved varieties do not grow very high—from four to six feet being about the average. New plants are obtained from seed and dividing the root. Seeds sown in summer will give plants that will endure winter. The plants may be protected during winter with a little straw and evergreen boughs, or leaves Biennial.

Best Double Varieties Mixed,  
Packet 10c.

## GAILLARDIA

Showy plants, flowering the first year and among the gayest ornaments of the garden.

**Picta.** One foot high; flowers crimson and yellow; petals tubular. Hardy annual; with root protection in winter is a perennial.

Fine Mixed, Packet 5c.



GAILLARDIA

## GYPHOPHILA or BABY'S BREATH

Delicate, free flowering little plants covered with a profusion of small, star-shaped flowers. Well adapted for hanging baskets or edgings and valuable with other flowers for making bouquets.

**Choice mixed.** White and pink flowers. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Packet 5c.

## HELIOTROPE

A half hardy perennial. Blooms the first year from seed. Especially desirable for the fragrance of its flowers and the long time it stays in bloom.

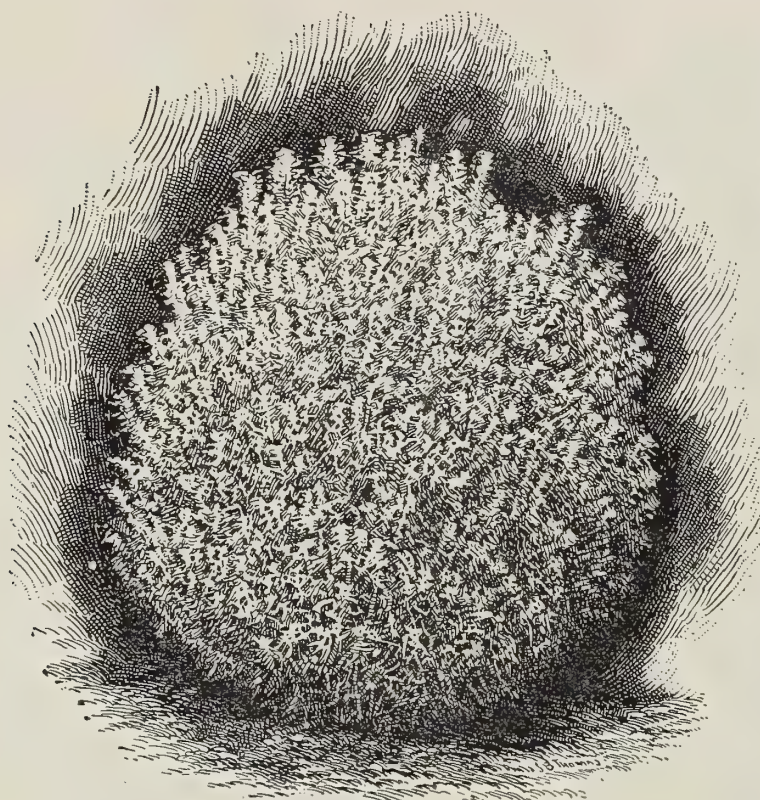
Dark Varieties.

Very Choice Mixed,  
Packet 10c.



HELIOTROPE

We pay all postage or  
express charges on  
our seeds



KOCHIA SCOPARIA OR MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

**LOBELIA**

A very useful genus of plants of easy culture and well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. It makes a neat edging for beds of white flowers and is very effective in masses, being completely covered with flowers for a long time. Half hardy annual.

**Emperor William.** A very fine, compact variety of intense blue flowers.

Packet 10c.



LOBELIA

**JOB'S TEARS**

(*Coix Lachryma*). Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high.

Packet 5c.

**KOCHIA SCOPARIA**

or MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

A rapid growing annual foliage or hedge plant. Very symmetrical and attractive in growth, resembling a dwarf Fir Tree. Foliage grows fine and moss-like, of a bright green color. Late in the summer numberless small deep red flowers appear giving the bush a fire-like look. A hardy annual, growing about thirty inches high.

Packet 5c.

**LARKSPUR**

*Delphinium*. Beautiful plants. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow seed in fall, or early in Spring. The annual varieties are free bloomers and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue, and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets, and table decorations.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

**Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed,** hardy annual; ten inches high.

Packet 5c.



LARKSPUR

**LOVE-IN-A-MIST**

(*Nigella*). This singular plant is also known as Lady-in-the-Green and as Devil-in-the-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. Both plant and flower are handsome and require but little care. Hardy annual.

**Damascena fl. pl.** Double blue flowers; one and one-half to two feet high.

Packet 5c.

**MOMORDICA**

BALSAM APPLE

(*Balsamina*). A curious annual climber with yellow blossoms and gracefully cut foliage. The fruit is round; when ripe it bursts open and shows a brilliant interior of large carmine colored seeds. Fine for trellises, etc.

Packet 5c.

**MOURNING BRIDE**

*Scabiosa or Sweet Scabious*. This is one of the most attractive of the old fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

Double Mixed, Packet 5c.

**OUR SEEDS GIVE SATISFACTION.** Please send me your Garden Seed Catalogue. Those that bought one or two packets last season will buy all of me this year, as they have given the best of satisfaction. I think every seed came up. I have the finest garden in the community.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. T. DECKER, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Your Garden Seeds that I sold last Fall are simply immense.

M. BLUE, Livingston Co., Mo.

**KEOUKA COUNTY, IOWA.** I have used your garden seeds for the last two years and I like them very much. As your former agent (Mrs. Russel) has moved away, I would like to know if you have an agent for this place. If you have not, will you please send to my address, your terms to agents, with catalogue, and if satisfactory, I would like to take orders for you.

We might add that Mrs. Faris sold during the past season over \$90 worth of Garden Seeds.

**OUR SEEDS PROVE TO BE THE KIND THAT GROW.** I am glad to say that your seeds have given splendid results. They prove to be the kinds that grow. It will make it easy to sell your seeds another year.

Yours truly, W. C. WILSON, Monroe Co., Ia.



**MARIGOLD** The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubberies or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. Seeds can be sown in a coldframe or in a seedbed in the open border, and the young plants transplanted late in spring where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

Best Varieties Mixed, Packet 5c.

## MIGNONETTE

*"Only a little flower, A spray of Mignonette."*

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through summer. Plant in a cool place, and it will continue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees at night. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual. Victoria . . . . . Packet 10c.

**Mexican Fire Bush** *See Kochia Scoparia*

## Musk Plant

*or MIMULUS*

Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennial in the greenhouse, annual in the open air. Start under glass.

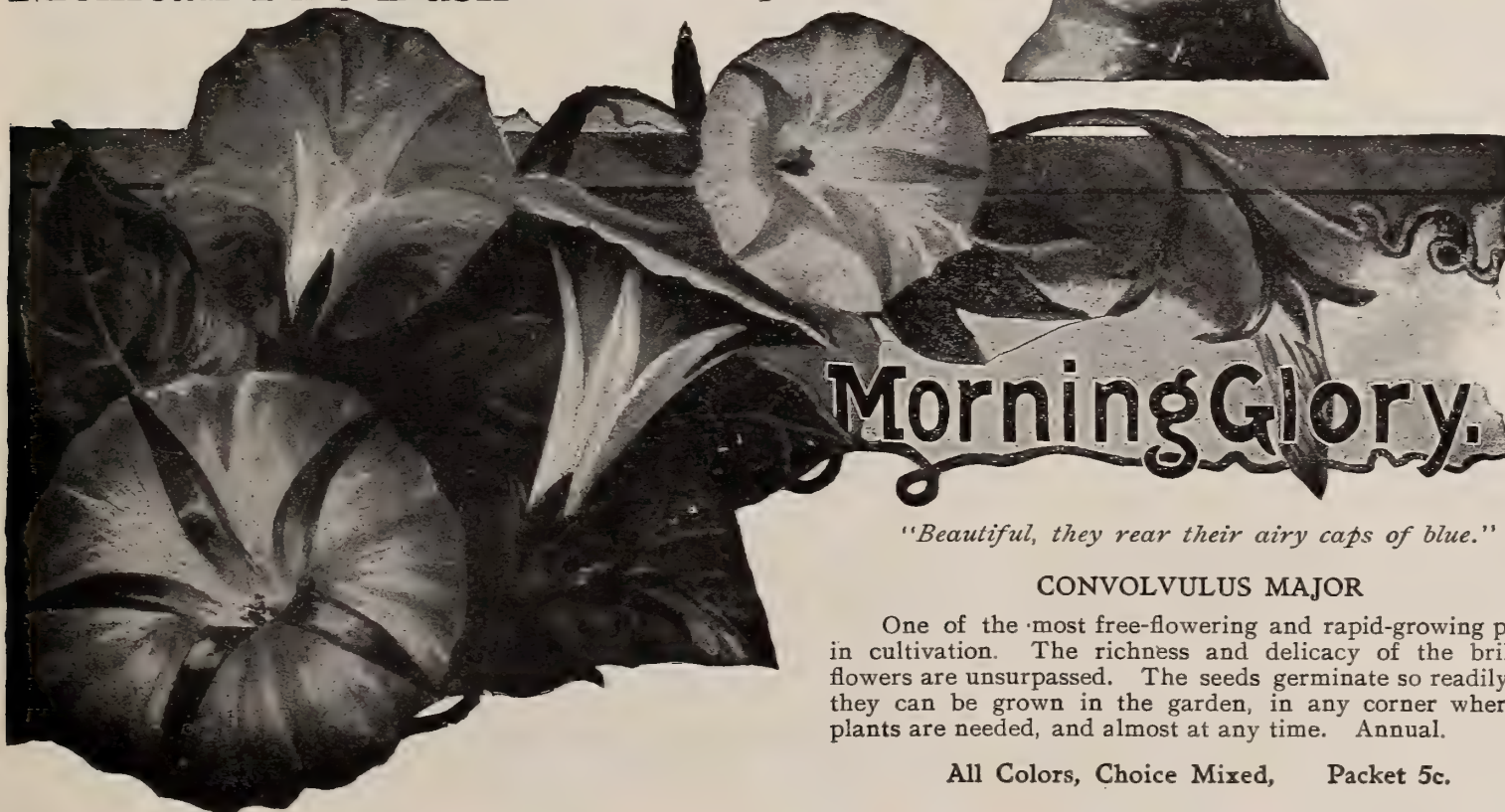
### MOSCHATUS

(*Musk Plant.*) Cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant. An attractive trailing plant with bright green foliage and numerous small yellow flowers desirable especially for hanging baskets and window gardens.

Packet 5c.



MUSK PLANT



## Morning Glory.

*"Beautiful, they rear their airy caps of blue."*

### CONVOLVULUS MAJOR

One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation. The richness and delicacy of the brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. The seeds germinate so readily that they can be grown in the garden, in any corner where the plants are needed, and almost at any time. Annual.

All Colors, Choice Mixed, Packet 5c.

## Imperial Japanese Morning Glories

These Morning Glories have given great satisfaction. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. We have given considerable labor and space to the cultivation and improvement of these large and very desirable Morning Glories, and as a result are able to offer a very fine mixture of choice colors, ranging through white with pink throat, white spotted with violet, white spotted with rose, mauve with white throat, lavender with central band of crimson, cobalt blue with rose bands, violet with blood red bands, crimson with carmine bands, and purple with maroon bands. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet. The foliage is large, finely cut; sometimes plain green, and occasionally green beautifully mottled with creamy buff. Sold in mixed colors only. Packet 10c.



NASTURTIIUM

## NICOTIANA

Handsome garden plants of the tobacco family, valuable for the long duration and freedom of their bloom. Flowers salver-shaped, having long, tubular corollas. Half hardy annuals; about three feet high.

**AFFINIS.** Flowers large, white and fully expanded only in evenings or cloudy days. Deliciously fragrant.

Packet 5c.

## PANSIES

Pansy seed may be sown in the hotbed or open ground. If sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to secure flowers during early rains. Seeds sown in a cool place in June or July, and well watered until up, will produce fall flowering plants. To have good flowers, the plant must be vigorous, and make a rapid growth. Young plants give the largest flowers. Old worn-out plants should be replaced. If the plants come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers will be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty.

**TRIMARDEAU.** Very Large Flowered, Mixed. An entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous, compact growth, with immense three blotched flowers. The largest of any pansies in cultivation.

Packet 15c.

**EXTRA CHOICE MIXED.** From best named flowers. Packet 10c.

## NASTURTIIUMS

Sow after the ground is warm, in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil.

**CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS.** These are among our very best climbers. They require but little care, for seed sown in the spring of the year in any fair garden soil, not too rich, will produce plants ten to twelve feet in height before autumn. They endure hot and dry weather very well. There are several varieties; the leaves of some being very light transparent green, while in others they are very dark, almost purplish. The flowers are all shades of yellow, scarlet, and spotted. The climbing *Tropæolums* are excellent plants for baskets, vases, etc. Grown two or three in a large pot, with brush or lattice work support, they make a very showy ornament, which can be moved at pleasure.

**TALL MIXED GARDEN.** Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The green seed pods preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed by many.

Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.50.

**DWARF MIXED, Choicest Varieties.** Dwarf Nasturtiums are much used for making dense masses of color, the Tom Thum varieties being especially desirable for this purpose. In the hottest weather they thrive and bloom luxuriantly. When planted in poor soil they flower profusely; if the soil is too rich they run to leaves. Hardy annuals.

Packet 5c. Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c. Lb. \$1.25.





GROUP OF LARGE-FLOWERED AND FRINGED PETUNIAS.

The large-flowered varieties of Petunia are often four inches in diameter. Seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. They come pretty true from seed, but are not reliable in this respect, being inclined to sport. They do well sown in a coldframe, hotbed, or in the open ground. The seeds of the Double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single, and care must be used to get them to germinate; nor will they all come double.

Extra Large Flowering Mixed. Packet 10c.

## PEAS, Everlasting

(*Lathyrus latifolius*). A hardy perennial climber producing for many weeks a succession of blossoms in clusters of eight to ten each. Only a few flowers can be expected the second season, but in the third and fourth, the plants then being well established, an abundance of foliage and bloom is afforded. The plants die down late in the Fall and start again in the Spring. Sow seed in open ground. Mixed, White, Rose and Purple, Packet 5c.



**PHLOX** The word *Phlox* signifies "a flame" and a good ribbon bed of Phlox is a dazzling sight, there is nothing that will make so grand a display for so little cost. In a good, rich soil, the plants will grow eighteen inches or more in height. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood purple or crimson.

Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in hot-bed or cold frame earlier; and in either case, from June, during summer and autumn, the plants make a most brilliant show of flowers. Set the plants about one foot apart; if too thick they suffer from mildew. Our strain of Phlox is the best the world produces.

Best Mixed Varieties,  
Packet 10c.

## PRIMROSE, Evening

(*Oenothera*). Produces large, showy blossoms which are fully expanded only toward and during evening. Blossoms yellow or white and very freely and constantly produced.

**Lamarckiana.** Superb spikes of large, bright yellow blossoms three to four inches across. Hardy biennial but blooms the first year. Height four feet.

Packet 5c.

## POPPIES

Within the past few years many developments in the Poppy family have brought them again into deserved popularity, and now good annual varieties are numerous, ranging in size from the little *Ranunculus*-flowered, two inches in diameter, to the large *Pæony*-flowered. The plants have strong tap-roots, and are difficult to transplant; it is better to sow the seed early in the spring where the plants are to flower.

DOUBLE MIXED. Packet 5c.



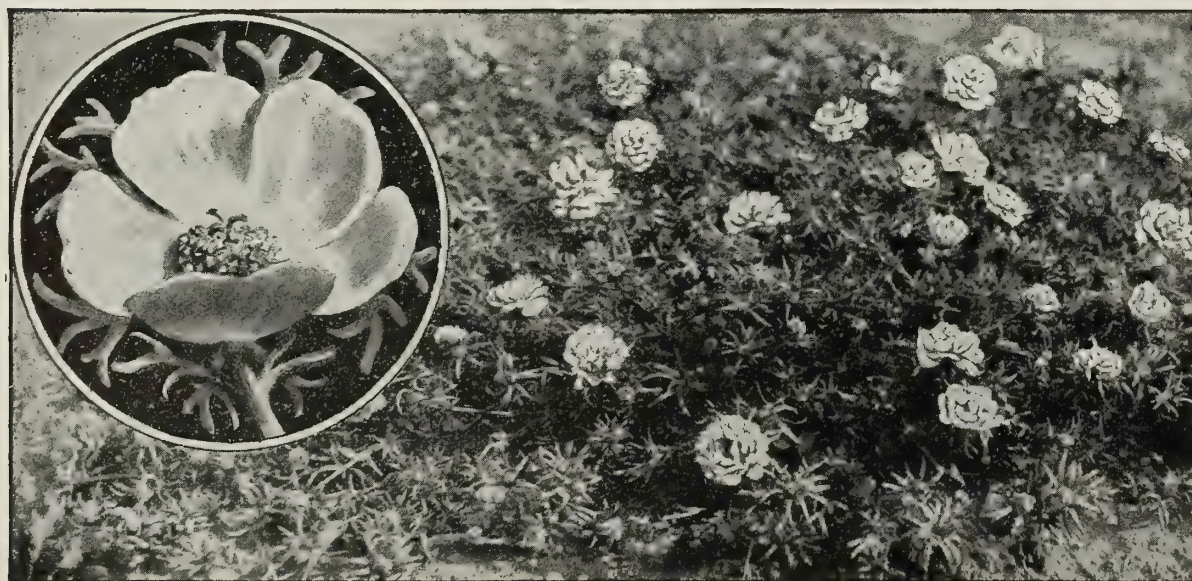
PINKS OR DIANTHUS

**PINKS** (*Dianthus*). Hardy and half-hardy biennials and perennials, but nearly all blooming the first year from seed. In the South may be sown in open ground. In the North it is better to start the plants in the house.  
**Double Japan, Mixed.** Rich in hue; very double, deeply fringed petals.

Packet 5c.



ORIENTAL POPPY.



FLOWER OF SINGLE PORTULACA

PLANT OF DOUBLE PORTULACA

## Portulaca

A popular hardy creeper, each strong plant covering a space two feet in diameter. It delights in a warm sun and shady soil, and the drought is never too long nor the heat too intense for this beautiful salamander. It makes a brilliant bed on the lawn. The flowers of the double varieties are like small roses. Sow seed in the open ground early, or under glass. The plants can be transplanted when in full flower; and in making a ribbon bed with Portulaca, wait until the first flower opens, so as to be sure of the color. Annual.

Choice Double Mixed.

Packet 10c.

**ROSE** **MULTIFLORA DWARF PERPETUAL.** A valuable addition to our list of flowers, especially so because of the ease with which fine blooming plants can be raised from seed. Plants under ordinary care will commence to flower when six inches high and two months old, and will continue to grow and bloom until they form compact bushes about sixteen inches high, well covered with flowers. The different plants will give flowers of varying shades of color. Tender perennial; blooming the first year.

Mixed, Packet 15c.

## Salpiglossis



A very showy bedding or border plant. Producing handsome, vigorously colored, funnel-shaped flowers. The seed may be sown indoors early in the spring or outdoors later. Blooms from August to October. Half-hardy annual.

Fine Mixed, Hybrid Varieties, Packet 5c.

## Sensitive Plant

A curious plant with globular-shaped heads of small pink flowers. The leaves close and droop at the slightest touch, also in cloudy, damp weather, and during the night. Tender annual; height one and a half feet.

Packet 5c.



SENSITIVE PLANT



SNAPDRAGON

## Snapdragon

*or Antirrhinum.*

An old border plant. Leaves grow dark and glossy. Produces spikes of oddly shaped, beautifully colored flowers. Our seed is grown from plants which have been greatly improved by careful selection and blossom the first season from seed sown in the spring, especially if under frames and transplanted. If early flowers are desired sow the seed in September and cover the plants with a mulch before freezing. They may be transplanted into pots and flowered in the house. Tender perennial; one and a half to two feet high.

Fine Mixed 5c.

## SALVIA

*(Flowering Sage.)*

Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and are of firey red, crimson, or blue color continuing in flower for a long time. Start early in heat and transplant into light soil one or two feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet.

### SPLENDENS

Large, brilliant scarlet flowers are in these plants afforded a rich, dark green background of dense foliage. This variety is most generally used in parks and on extensive lawns, as in growth it is more vigorous than the more dwarf varieties.

Packet 10c.



SALVIA

## Schizanthus

*Known as  
Butterfly Flower or  
Poor Man's Orchid.*

The variety we offer is superb in size of flower and beauty of color. Petals bright yellow with margins and tube of purple-rose, shading from lighter to darker shades. Half hardy annual; two to three feet high.

Packet 15c.

## STOCK

*(Mathiola.)*

The Stocks, though not thriving so well in America as they do in England, are indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them that good seed will give a large proportion of exceedingly double flowers. Average height one and a half feet.

### DOUBLE GERMAN TEN WEEKS

These favorite summer flowers are excellent for bedding out and afford fine blooms for cutting. *Mixed.*

Packet 5c.



STOCK



SCHIZANTHUS



## SWEET WILLIAM

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple; with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Double Varieties Mixed. Packet 5c.

## SWEET PEAS

Our stocks are absolutely unsurpassed in selection, purity and vitality.

**CULTURE.** Early in Spring make a trench about six inches deep in rich, mel ow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it, and plant the seed in the bottom, taking care not to cover it more than two inches. When the plants are about five inches high, fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. The flowers should be picked before they form pods, or the plants will soon stop flowering.

**INVINCIBLE MIXTURE.** All named varieties from superior selected strains from flowers of delicate colors, ranging from pearly white to the richest reds and purple. The Invincible leads, because it is a result of selecting, year after year, seeds from the choicest flowers. The mixture cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 60c.

**BLUSHING BRIDE.** Very popular. Pink and White. A strong grower and a free bloomer. None more handsome. Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.

**COUNTESS OF CADOGAN.** Stems very long, each bearing three or four flowers, a little darker than Navy Blue. Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**DOROTHY ECKFORD.** Vine very robust and exceedingly floriferous. Flowers of extra large size, pure white, beautifully shell shaped; usually three on a stem. Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**EMILY HENDERSON.** An extra large flower, pure white, very hardy. Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.

**FIREFLY.** Bright scarlet. Very attractive and a vigorous grower. Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.

**KATHERINE TRACY.** The color is a soft but brilliant pink in wings and standard. Plants vigorous and give a profusion of flowers which continue large and fine until the close of the season. Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**LADY GRISEL HAMILTON.** Flowers are hooded; extra large; a beautiful lavender color. Packet 5c, Oz. 15c.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**MISS WILLMOTT.** A fine semi-hooded type; standard orange pink; wings rose tinted with orange. Of very large size, long stems; plant very vigorous. Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**PRIMROSE.** A beautiful blossom, pale primrose approaching yellow. Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.

**SHAHZADA.** This has a very rich dark maroon standard and deep violet wings. One of the finest dark sorts. Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c.

**SPENCER TYPE—See supplement.**



## SUNFLOWER

Everyone who keeps poultry should use Sunflower seed liberally for feeding, as there is nothing more wholesome and nutritious, or which keeps hens in better condition for laying.

60 to 70 Bushels per Acre can be grown, making the Sunflower a profitable crop for field culture. On every farm there are corners where a small amount can be grown to cover unsightly places.

**LARGE RUSSIAN.** This variety has large heads, borne at the top of a single unbranched stem, and having much more and larger seed than the common sort. Sow the seed as soon as the ground is fit for corn, in rows five feet apart and ten inches apart in the row. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine and clean with ordinary fanning mill.

Packet 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 10c; Lb. 20c.

**DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM.** This variety of Sunflower is grown entirely for decorative purposes. A tall plant growing seven feet high and blooming profusely all summer. Flowers are double, large, round, golden yellow and resemble chrysanthemums. Chrysanthemum flowered, Packet 5c.

## VERBENA

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed in the house or under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good healthy plants can be produced from seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. A strange fact, that is not generally known, is that nearly all the Verbenas raised from seed are fragrant, the light-colored varieties particularly so. We have made a specialty of Verbenas, and our stock to-day stands unrivaled.

Choice Mixed. Packet 10c.



VERBENA



ZINNIA

## ZINNIA

Very showy plants, with large, double, imbricated flowers, which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. There is much satisfaction in a bed of Zinnias, for when nearly every other flower has been killed by frost this plant is still in full bloom. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season. Sow the seed early in spring, in open ground and transplant to one and one-half feet apart in good, rich soil. Half hardy annual; about eighteen inches high.

Choice mixed, very fine. Packet 10c.

## TRUMPET VINE *See Bignonia*

## WALLFLOWER *(Cheiranthus Cheiri)*

An old favorite garden flower. The large, massive spikes of the Wallflower are very conspicuous in beds and borders and very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hotbeds and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and the plants will bloom all winter. Although a woody perennial it is best to renew the plant from seed, for they begin to fail after having bloomed one or two years. Tender perennial; one and one-half feet high.

**EARLY BROWN.** Brownish-red, fragrant flowers; large, thick spikes; early. Tender biennial.

Packet 10c.

## WILD CUCUMBER

*(Echinocystis lobata).* A useful climber where rapid and vigorous growth of vine is desired. To cover or to screen an unsightly building, there is perhaps no annual climber better adapted for the purpose. The vine has abundant foliage, is thickly covered with white fragrant flowers, followed by numerous prickly seed pods. Vines frequently start from seed self sown. Hardy annual.

Packet 5c.

## LAWN GRASS VELVET MIXTURE. A careful selection of all the most desirable grasses which go to make an absolutely perfect lawn are used in proper combination in our special mixture.

The essentials for a fine lawn are: First, a rich, well drained soil; second, careful preparation of the ground, making it as fine and smooth and mellow as possible; third, a wise selection of seeds; fourth, sowing at such time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or cold weather or to the direct rays of the hot summer sun. However much care is bestowed upon the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in Spring, others in Summer, others again in Autumn and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet-like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection and think our VELVET MIXTURE is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in Spring or Fall and should be sown at the rate of sixty to one hundred pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in the Spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. For Fall seeding sow before Autumn rains and early enough to enable the young grass to become established before very cold weather, when a light dressing of manure should be given. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet.

Pound 45c.

# HERBS



ANISE

**CORIANDER** (*Coriandrum sativum*). A hardy annual cultivated for its seed which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.

**DILL** (*Anethum graveolens*). An annual, cultivated for its seed which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants. It is sometimes added to cucumbers to heighten the flavor.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20c, Lb. 60c.

**FENNEL, SWEET** (*Foeniculum officinale*). A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishings and salads. The seed is sometimes used in confectionery.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c, Lb. \$1.00

**HOREHOUND** (*Marrubium vulgare*). A perennial herb with a strong, aromatic smell and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Will thrive in any soil but is stronger if grown on light, poor land.

Packet 5c, Oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c.

**HYSSOP** (*Hyssopus officinalis*). A hardy perennial with an aromatic flavor and a warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. The flowering summits and leaves are the parts used.

Packet 5c, Oz. 25c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 75c.

**LAVENDER** (*Lavendula spica*). A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. It is used in the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen. It should be picked before it becomes dry and hard and dried quickly.

Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c, Lb. \$1.25.

**MARJORAM, SWEET** (*Origanum marjorana*). A perennial plant but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the north. The young tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use.

Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c, Lb. \$1.25.

**ANISE** (*Pimpinella Anisum*). An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and pleasant taste; used medicinally for various purposes. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30c, Lb. \$1.00

**BORAGE** (*Borago officinalis*) A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable flavor.

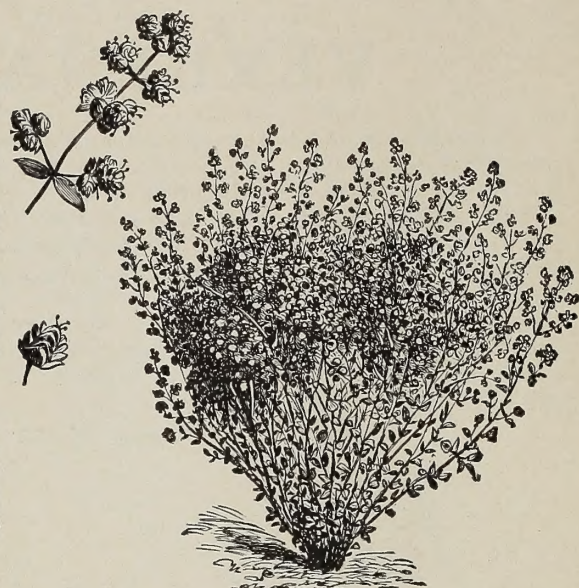
Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c, Lb. \$1.25.

**CARAWAY** (*Carum carui*). Cultivated for its seed which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not generally seed until the next year.

Packet 5c, Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25c, Lb. 75c.



SUMMER SAVORY



MARJORAM, SWEET

**SAFFRON** (*Carthamus tinctorius*) A hardy annual from Egypt, that has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers which are used in dyeing and to make cosmetic powder called rouge. Pkt. 5c

Oz. 10c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 30c, Lb. \$1.00.

**SAGE** A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flowers, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.

Packet 5c, Oz. 20c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 50c.

**SUMMER SAVORY** (*Satureia hortensis*.)

A hardy annual, the dry stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups.

Packet 5c, Oz. 15c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 40c.

**THYME** (*Thymus vulgaris*) This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves which is a good remedy in nervous headache. Sow early as the ground will permit.

Packet 5c, Oz. 30c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. 85c.

**WORMWOOD** (*Artemisia absinthium*.) A perennial plant of strong and fragrant odor and aromatic, but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic and vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises. It may be raised from seed, propagating by cutting or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant.

Packet 5c, Oz. 30c,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lb. \$1.00.

## SEED REQUISITE TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS AND SOW AN ACRE.

		Per acre
Asparagus	1 oz. to 200 plants.	5 to 6 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, in hills	2 lb. to 200 ft. drill.	75 to 90 lbs.
Beans, Pole, in hills	1 lb. to 75 hills.	
Beet, Garden or Sugar	1 oz. to 50 ft. drill.	5 to 6 lbs.
Barley		1½ to 2 bu.
Buckwheat, broadcast		¾ to 1 bu.
Buckwheat, plowing under		1 to 1½ bu.
Cabbage, for transplanting	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	¼ lb.
Cauliflower, for transplanting	1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	¼ lb.
Carrot	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	2 to 3 lbs.
Celery, for transplanting	1 oz. to 4,000 plants.	¼ lb.
Clover Seed, Red		12 to 15 lbs.
Clover Seed, White		6 to 8 lbs.
Clover Seed, Alsike		8 to 10 lbs.
Corn, Sweet	1 lb. to 100 hills.	12 to 15 lbs.
Corn	1 lb. to 80 hills.	15 to 20 lbs.
Corn, fodder in drills		½ to 1 bu.
Chicory	1 oz. to 100 ft. drills.	2 to 3 lbs.
Cress, Garden	1 oz. to 100 ft. drills.	
Cucumber, in hills	1 oz. to 100 hills.	2 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, for transplanting	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	
Endive	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	
Flax		1 to 1½ bu.
Hungarian and Millet		½ to ¾ bu.
Leek	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	
Lettuce	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	
Lucerne, Broadcast		15 to 20 lbs.
Mangel Wurzel, in drills		4 to 5 lbs.
Melon, Musk, in hills	1 oz. to 100 hills.	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills	1 oz. to 25 hills.	1½ to 2 lbs.

		Per acre
Oats		2 to 3 bu.
Onion, in drills	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Sets, for planting	1 lb. to 40 ft. drill.	8 to 12 bu.
Orchard, Red Top and Blue Grass		1 to 1½ bu.
Parsley	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	
Parsnip	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill.	5 to 6 lbs.
Peas		2 to 3½ bu.
Potatoes, in hills or drills, cut tubers		6 to 12 bu.
Potatoes, cut to single eyes		6 to 8 bu.
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 15 hills.	1½ to 2 lbs.
Radish	1 oz. to 150 ft. drill.	8 to 10 lbs.
Rape, in drills		2 to 3 lbs.
Rape, broadcast		4 to 6 lbs.
Rye		1 to 1½ bu.
Salsify	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	8 lbs.
Spinach	1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.	10 to 12 lbs.
Squash, bush, in hills	1 oz. to 30 hills.	5 to 6 lbs.
Squash, vine in hills	1 oz. to 20 hills.	3 to 4 lbs.
Tares, or Vetches		2 to 2½ bu.
Timothy, sown alone		12 to 15 lbs.
Tomato, for transplanting	1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	¼ lb.
Turnip, garden	1 oz. to 200 ft. drill.	1½ to 2 lbs.
Turnip, field		1½ to 2 lbs.
Turnip, Swede		2 to 2½ lbs.
Wheat, broadcast		1½ to 2 bu.
Wheat, in drills		1¼ to 1½ bu.
Clover		8 lbs.
Timothy } when sown together		7 lbs.

**ASTERS GIANT COMET** In this class the petals are very long and recurved, having much the effect of the finest chrysanthemums. They are of varied and beautiful colors and one of the most popular sorts, continuing in bloom till quite late in the season. Plants about two feet high. **Mixed Colors. Packet 15c.**  
**COMET, GIANT WHITE.** The plant is more vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary Comet and the flowers larger. **Pkt. 15c.**



**JAPANESE** Strikingly beautiful. A very vigorous growing sort, producing large flowers with very long semi-tubular and twisted petals and having the appearance of a large Japanese Chrysanthemum.

**Mixed colors, Packet 15c.**

**VICTORIA** A recently improved strain in which the petals curve outward, overlapping like those of the double dahlia. Plants about eighteen inches high and very free flowering; flowers of unusually attractive form and brilliant color. Good for pot culture.

**Mixed colors, Packet 15c.**

Geo. K. Higbie  
& Co.

Rochester, N. Y.

1911



*Higbie's  
Seeds  
are  
Good  
Seeds*